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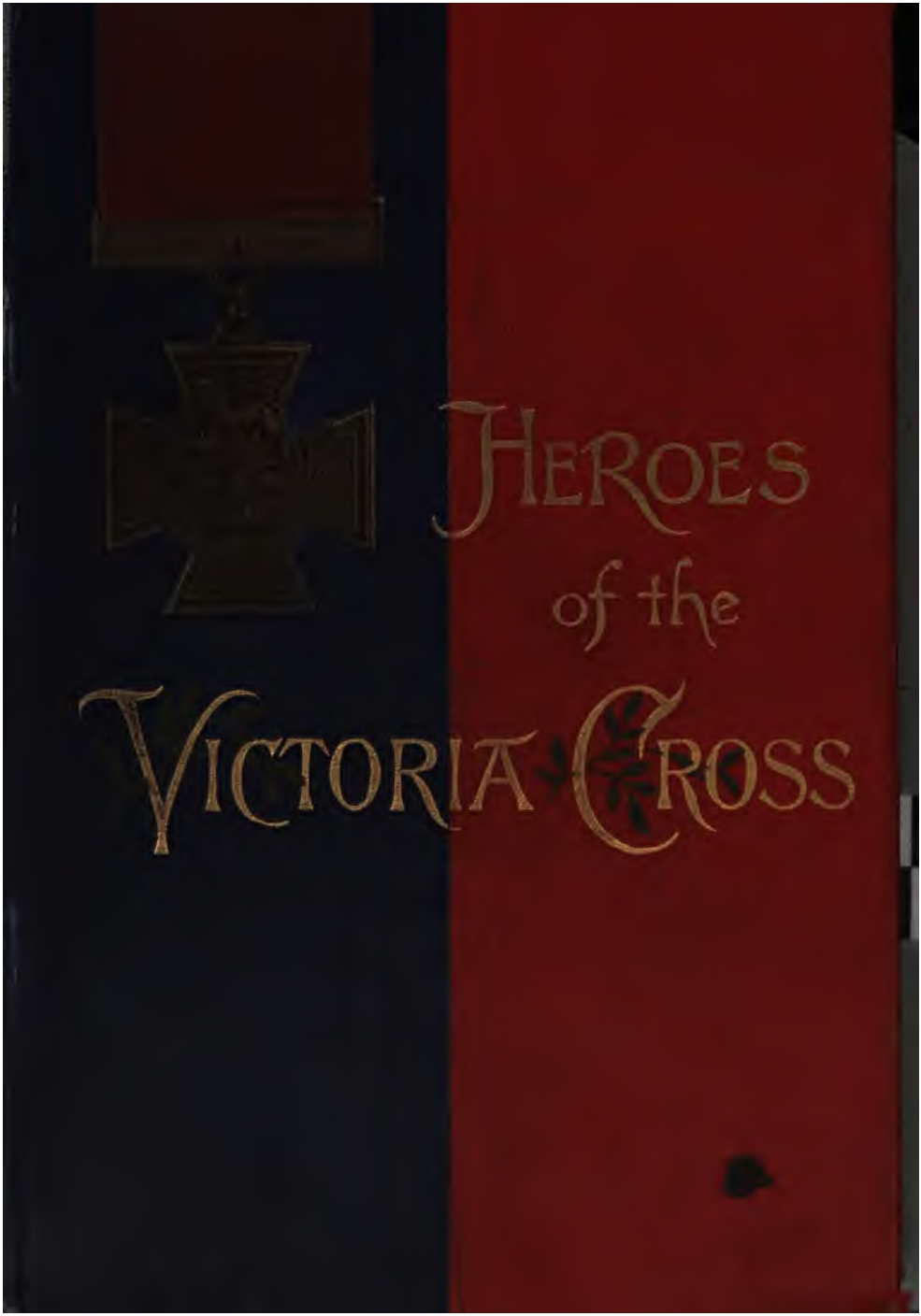
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FOR VALOUR

HEROES OF THE

VICTORIA CROSS

BY

T. E. TOOMEY

LATE COLOUR-SERGEANT 1ST BATTALION 18TH "THE ROYAL IRISH"

WITH TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-EIGHT PORTRAITS

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HEROES OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

INTRODUCTION

THE institution of the "Naval and Military Decoration" known as the VICTORIA CROSS dates back to the termination of the Crimean (or Russian) war, forty years ago.

The first act of valour for which it was granted was that performed by Mr. Charles David Lucas (now Rear Admiral), when mate of H.M.S. *Hecla*, at Bomarsund, in the Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, on June 21, 1854, followed by Commander (now Rear-Admiral) John Bythesea, C.B., C.I.E., and Stoker William Johnstone, in August of the same year, on the Island of Wardo.

The Decoration was instituted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria by Royal Warrant dated January 29, 1856, the late Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince Consort being, it is said, its originator, and that he himself designed the insignia of it.

The institution of this special recognition of individual acts of gallantry and heroism—amounting, in many instances, to self-sacrifice in the performance of duty—on the part of the survivors of the dangers, hardships, and privations of those whose services were markedly

conspicuous during our first European war since that day, when

"Rider and horse—friend, foe, in one red burial blent!"

just forty years previously, was hailed with delight by the Services, and had many advocates and supporters in the dreary camp before Sebastopol. Foremost amongst them was the "*Times* Correspondent," William Howard Russell, and who, in a letter from the "front" on this subject, dated December 13, 1855, said: "If it be established, it is hoped that it will bear the name of the Queen, with the significance of whose Royal *prænomen* it would so thoroughly harmonise," &c.

The publication of this letter was the first intimation the Services or the public had of the intention of the institution of the greatest and most honoured Decoration, or reward, for gallantry ever conferred upon sailor or soldier at any period of the world's history!

The Decoration consists of a Maltese Cross of bronze, similar to that which surmounts the Royal Crown, having in the centre the Royal Crest (a crowned lion), and underneath an escroll bearing the inscription:

"FOR VALOUR."

The Cross when worn is suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and red for the Army, as well as for civilians who have earned it with the latter Service. Of these there are four.

The Decoration is in no way valued because of the annuity granted to the recipients, which is £10, except to officers, and for a bar or clasp thereto—*i.e.*, a second distinctive act of valour equal to, or more heroic, than that for which the Cross was in the first instance conferred on

the holder—£5. Of second instances there have been only two gazetted—the late Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., and Sergeant-Major James Berryman, 17th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, both for Inkerman.

Many of the recipients have, nevertheless, as many as three, four, and even five dates officially inscribed on their Cross, and in one instance, at least, we believe *six* —the late Colonel Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, a regiment which has long since disappeared from the Army List. This was for his numerous acts of bravery in the defence of Lucknow from 30th June to 22nd November 1857.

The Cross has been conferred, or would have been had all survived, upon 407 officers, warrant and petty officers, and seamen of the Royal Navy, and of corresponding ranks of the Army and Royal Marines, Artillery, and Light Infantry, as well as upon one army chaplain and three gentlemen of the Bengal Civil Service, during the Indian Mutiny of 1857—making a total of 411; and has been gained in almost every naval or military operation, and in every quarter of the globe, even away in Japan over thirty years ago. The latest recipient is Surgeon-Major Owen Edward Pennefather Lloyd, for distinguished service in Burma in January 1893.

The sole qualification or claim to the Decoration is conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy.

The London *Standard*, in an ably-written article, November 4, 1886, on the institution of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.), says: "Then there is the glorious Victoria Cross—given for valour shown on the field of battle, or on board ship—the most democratic of distinctions, since on its roll of fame there are to be found the

names of corporals and sergeants as well as those of peers of the realm and generals. Here birth goes for nothing, and the trooper who has brought away his comrade under fire figures in the same list as the Commander-in-Chief in India," then Sir Frederick (Lord) Roberts; and at the present moment another distinguished officer, Sir George White, twice a winner of the Cross in Afghanistan when leading the 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

It might have been added in the article just quoted that not only do the names of sergeants and corporals figure in the list, but that drummers and privates and "Jack tars," as well as men of "colour" of the Royal Navy and West India regiments, have the letters V.C. affixed to their names. The first of the latter, of which there are three altogether, is William Hall (whose portrait is given), of the Naval Brigade, at Lucknow, who, together with Sir Nowell Salmon, Commander Young, and E. Robinson gained the distinction, under Sir William Peel, V.C., at the second relief, and during the siege and capture of the last stronghold of the mutineers, in November 1857 and March 1858 respectively.

The next was William Hodge, a private of the late 4th West India Regiment, on the west coast of Africa, in June 1866 while at, or near, the same place on March 13, 1892, Corporal William James Gordon was the hero, by an act of most self-sacrificing devotion to his commanding officer (Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Madden, C.B., D.S.O.), whose life he saved, being himself riddled by bullets in doing so. He survived, however, and is still serving.

A word about drummers who have gained the "highly-prized" Decoration. Who can ever forget the heroism of the boy Hawthorne, of the 52nd, at the blowing in of

the Cashmere Gate at Delhi, on the morning of September 14, 1857?

Here he accompanied the explosion party—the brave and lamented Home and Salkeld, together with Sergeants Burgess, Carmichael, and Smith (V.C.)—with bugle to lips ready to sound the "advance" and the "double" when the awful shock came. This he did, after he had been hurled into the ditch by the explosion. Poor Salkeld lay writhing in the agonies of death beside him, with his life-blood ebbing away. Hawthorne pulled the turban, or puggurie, off the helmet on his head, and with it bound up the officer's wounds, who for a pillow had a bag of *gunpowder*.

Burgess and Carmichael were killed almost on the spot, and Lieutenant Salkeld expired in a few days, but not before Sir Archdale Wilson had conferred upon him and his surviving comrade the Victoria Cross. Lieutenant Home did not survive the honour long, being killed by the explosion of a mine in the October following at Moleghur. This lad Robert Hawthorne belonged to Londonderry.

At Delhi also another bugler—William Sutton, of the 1st Batallion 60th Rifles—behaved with extreme gallantry on two separate occasions. On August 2nd he attacked, with only his tiny short sword, a bugler of the "garrison" who was about sounding the charge for his folk in a contemplated attack on the besiegers, and before he could produce a note on his instrument, killed him on the spot. Again, on the eve of the assault, he voluntarily went close up to the walls to ascertain the state of the breach. He succeeded, and was by the whole regiment elected for the Victoria Cross. Like Hawthorne, he was a mere lad. Later on, at Cawnpore, we find Drummer

Thomas Flinn, of the 64th South Staffordshire Regiment, actually charging the loaded guns of the Gwalior contingent, which had rebelled, and with the short sword, the only arms of his rank, slew in hand-to-hand combat two stalwart gunners. This took place in view of the whole regiment on November 28, 1857.

The capture of Magdala, Abyssinia, by the force under Sir Robert Napier (Lord Napier of Magdala), on Easter Monday, 1868, furnishes another instance of juvenile bravery, where Michael Magner, a boy of fourteen, on joining the 33rd, Duke of Wellington's Own Regiment, was the first, or one of the first, to force his way in over the walls, and, together with James Bergin, created such a panic among the defenders that the gates were forced open without a man being injured.

Last, but not least, away in the Antipodes, New Zealand being the scene of the exploits, we find Drummer Dudley Stagpoole, of the 57th Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment, thrice risking his life to rescue his wounded comrades from the Maori tomahawks, and succeeding in doing so. For the first exploit he was rewarded with the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the V.C. in miniature, and for the second with the Cross itself (see portrait). He certainly was not a boy at the time, having been through the battle of Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol with that grand old corps the famous "Die Hards" of Albuhera, where the 57th, on May 16, 1811, were found lying dead in the ranks where they fought, "*every wound being in front*" (Beresford's despatches).

There are other such cases as the foregoing, but space, and that alone, prevents the record of them in this part of the volume, and to pursue personal narratives of individual winners would occupy much more space than

can be devoted to the subject in the "Heroes of the Victoria Cross."

It may, however, be added that two pairs of brothers hold the Decoration: Generals Sir Charles and Hugh Gough, and Colonels Reginald and Euston Sartorius; the former gained, almost together, in suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and the latter in Ashantee and Afghanistan respectively. The first-named officers are the sons of George Gough, Esq., of Rathronan House, co. Tipperary, late of the Bengal Civil Service. The latter come, so to say, from the naval branch of the Service, being sons of the late Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet (and Count of Penafirme, in the kingdom of Portugal).

Three peers and the son of a Marquis are among the distinguished heroes of this volume. Barons Wantage, Roberts (of Kandahar), and Gifford, and Lord William Beresford, all of whose portraits are given.

Of baronets there are not a few: Sir William Cuninghame; Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, son of the hero of Lucknow; Sir Charles Russell, and Sir Henry Wilmot; while Captains A. K. Wilson, C.B., R.N., and P. S. Marling and Major F. J. Aylmer are heirs to that title, the first named being a nephew of Sir Archdale Wilson, the conqueror of the last of the Moguls in his "set up" capital, Delhi, in September 1857.

Honourables: the sons of peers appear to be limited to three—Anson, Clifford, and Percy.

The Cross has been gained by officers and men of thirteen of our Cavalry regiments, by the three regiments of the Foot Guards, and by fifty-seven regiments or battalions of the line, from the old 1st Royals (now the Royal Scots) to the Prince Consort's Own

Rifle Brigade, and by two battalions of the West India Regiment.

Of the sixty-nine territorial regiments, forty-seven come under the head of "Victoria Cross Corps," a term well known in the army.

Ten Cavalry regiments, and thirty-nine Infantry battalions including the Guards known as "English," two Cavalry and eight Infantry designated "Irish," the Scots Greys, and ten Scottish battalions, while the three regiments now territorially "Welsh," hold, or held, the Bronze Cross (see Appendix).

The 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, as a single regiment, head the list in point of numbers, with thirteen, all gained (except that of Lord William Beresford, K.C.I.E.) in suppression of the Indian Mutiny.

The 24th, or South Wales Borderers—both battalions have gained no fewer than sixteen since May 1867, of which seven were awarded for the defence of Rorke's Drift in January 1879.

Two Highland regiments have ten a piece: the 42nd, "Black Watch," and the 90th, Perthshire Volunteers; while the 78th, Ross-shire Buffs, figure with eight, and the 93rd, Sutherland, seven.

At present there is only one battalion in the British Service whose Commanding Officer wears the V.C.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Browne, 2nd Battalion 24th, or South Wales Borderers; the last instance being the 1st Battalion 18th, "The Royal Irish," at whose head was Colonel Hugh Shaw, C.B., from May 1883 to 1887.

The Royal Navy, Artillery, and Engineers, as well as the Indian Staff Corps, have, needless to say, been, in respect to gaining this distinction, and for gallant service

in all parts, equal to any of the corps herein specially referred to, as may be seen by the names and tables given in the Appendix.

Royal Warrants.

The conditions under which the Victoria Cross is granted not being in the remotest degree accessible to the public in general, and in most cases to the Services, the Royal Warrant instituting the Decoration, together with those governing its bestowal, are included in the volume, and are as follows:—

Royal Warrant for the Victoria Cross.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas WE, taking into Our Royal consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, in our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalised themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades; now, for the purpose of

attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created, and by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which We are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

First. It is ordained that the distinction shall be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross," and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll bearing this inscription, "For Valour."

Secondly. It is ordained that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or Men who have served

Us in the presence of an enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army, in which such act has been performed, is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps or division or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by Us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the

field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained that every person selected for the Cross, under Rule Seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained that every person selected under Rule Eight shall receive his decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained that, as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained that, in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen

and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding may direct that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under Rule Four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds per annum.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained that, if any person on whom

such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under Rule Fourteen shall cease and determine from the date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover, we shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command.

PANMURE.

Two Supplemental Warrants have been issued since that of January 1856, and are as follows:—

WAR OFFICE, *January 25, 1867.*

The Queen has been pleased by an instrument under Her Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy, to direct that the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving in the Local Forces of the Colony of New Zealand, or who may hereafter be

employed in the Local Forces raised, or which may be raised, in the Colonies and their dependencies generally.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of our principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date at Our Court at Buckingham Palace the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross," which decoration we expressed Our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the rules and ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas, during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the insurgent native tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand, it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We, of Our especial grace, certain

knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the rules and ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said decoration, in the manner set forth in the rules and ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further rules and ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said decoration, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of our Army to be recommended for the said decoration, in accordance with the rules and ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also that such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer.

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the rules and ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisoes aforesaid, on such persons as may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said rules and ordinances, who may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised, or which may be raised, in Our Colonies and their dependencies, and who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops, in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the

suppression of rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a Foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) J. PEEL.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas, doubts have arisen as to the qualification required for the decoration of the Victoria Cross, and whereas the description of such qualification in Warrant of 29th January 1856 is not uniform.

Our Will and Pleasure is that the qualification shall be "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy," and that Our Warrant of 29th January 1856 shall be read and interpreted accordingly.

It is our further Will and Pleasure that officers and men of Our Auxiliary and Reserve Forces (Naval and Military) shall be eligible for the decoration of the Victoria Cross under the conditions of Our said Warrant, as amended by this Our Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, in the forty-fourth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

INAUGURATION.

This historical event took place on Friday, June 26, 1857, when Her Majesty the Queen presented the Decoration to the following (62) officers, Warrant officers, Petty and N.C. officers, and men of the Navy, Royal Marines, and Army.

The Cross was placed on the breast of each by Her Majesty personally in the order in which the names appear here. As one hundred and eleven were *gazetted* to the Cross for the Crimean war, it will be observed that many were subsequently decorated—of those who survived.

NAME.	RANK.	CORPS.
Raby, H. J.	Commander	Royal Navy
Bythesea, J.	,,	,,
Burgoyne, H. T.	,,	,,
Lucas, C. D.	Lieutenant	,,
Hewett, W. N. W.	,,	,,
Roberts, J.	Gunner	,,
Kellaway, J.	Boatswain	,,
Cooper, H.	,,	,,
Trewavas, J.	Seaman	,,
Reeves, T.	,,	,,
Curtis, H.	Boatswain's Mate	,,
Ingoueville, G.	Captain of Mast	,,
Dowell, G. D.	Lieutenant	Royal Marine Artillery
Wilkinson, T.	Bombardier	,, ,,
Grieve, J.	Sergeant-Major	2nd Dragoons
Parkes, S.	Private	4th Hussars
Dunn, A. R.	Lieutenant	11th Hussars
Berryman, J.	Troop-Sergt.-Major	17th Lancers
Dickson, C.	Colonel	Royal Artillery
Henry, A.	Quartermaster	,,
Davis, G.	Captain	,,
Cambridge, D.	Sergeant	,,
Arthur, T.	Gunner	,,
Graham, G.	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers
Ross, J.	Corporal	,,
Lendrim, W. J.	,,	,,

NAME.	RANK.	CORPS.
Peris, J.	Sapper	Royal Engineers
Percy, Hon. H. H. M.	Colonel	Grenadier Guards
Russell, Sir C., Bart.	Brevet-Major	,,
Ablett, A.	Sergeant	,,
Palmer, A.	Private	,,
Goodlake, G. L.	Brevet-Major	Coldstream Guards
Conolly, J. A.	,,	,, (late 49th)
Strong, G.	Private	,,
Wantage, Lord	Brevet-Major	Scots (Fusilier) Guards
McKechnie, J.	Sergeant	,, ,,
Reynolds, W.	Private	,, ,,
Grady, T.	,,	4th King's Regiment
Hope, W.	Lieutenant	7th Royal Fusiliers
Hale, T. E.	Asst.-Surgeon, M.D.	,, ,,
Hughes, M.	Private	,, ,,
Norman, W.	,,	,, ,,
Moynihan, A.	Ensign	8th King's (late 90th)
Evans, S.	Private	19th Yorkshire Regt.
Lyons, J.	,,	,, ,,
O'Connor, L.	Lieutenant	23rd R. W. Fusiliers
Shields, R.	Corporal	,, ,,
Coffey, W.	Private	34th Cumberland Regt.
Sims, J. J.	,,	,, ,,
McWheeney, W.	Sergeant	44th Essex Regt.
Walters, G.	,,	49th Herts Regt.
Owens, J.	Corporal	,,
Lumley, C. H.	Brevet-Major	97th Earl of Ulster's Regt.
Coleman, J.	Sergeant	,, ,,
Cliffcrd, Hon. H. H.	Brevet-Major	Rifle Brigade
Wheatley, F.	Private	,,
Cuninghame, W. J.	Captain	,,
Knox, J. S.	Lieutenant	,, (late S.F.Gds.)
McGregor, Rodk.	Private	,,
Humpston, R.	,,	,,
Bradshaw, J.	,,	,,
Bourchier, C. T.	Brevet-Major	,,

The troops present, under command of Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., consisted of the two Regiments of Life Guards, 6th Dragoons (Inniskillings), and 11th Hussars, under command of the Earl of Cardigan; one troop and two field batteries of Royal Artillery, com-

manded by Sir William Williams; a company of Royal Engineers, under command of Colonel F. Chapman, C.B.; a detachment of Blue Jackets, 1st Battalion Grenadiers, 2nd Coldstreams, and 1st Scots (Fusilier) Guards, under Lord Rokeby; a battalion Royal Marines, the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Military Train.

The N.C.O. and men to receive the Cross marched on the ground opposite Grosvenor Gate, under command of Lieutenant John S. Knox, Rifle Brigade (late Sergeant Scots (Fusilier) Guards.

The Military past and future was represented by the aged pensioners from Chelsea Hospital, and the boys from the Duke of York's school.

Her Majesty arrived on the ground at 9.50 on horseback, accompanied by Prince Albert and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), were mounted on ponies, and were dressed in plaid trews and Scottish caps. Lord Panmure as Secretary of State for War attended on Her Majesty, and read out the names of the heroes of the ceremony as each approached in turn, as above enumerated.

After the presentation the decorated stood in line about fifty yards opposite the Queen and suite, between whom the troops marched past in slow time at first—then in quick, after which the Cavalry and Artillery went by at a gallop, a sight worthy of the occasion. The whole force was then wheeled into line, arms were presented, and three hearty cheers given "for Queen Victoria."

The Royal cavalcade soon afterwards quitted the ground, amid the cheers of the people for the Queen

and Royal Family, Her Majesty having inaugurated the greatest military decoration ever worn by sailor or soldier in any age, by personally presenting it to those sixty-two representatives of the many who bravely fought to bring to a termination the hard struggle on the shores of the Black Sea for upwards of two years—the Crimean war. Soon many of those decorated that morning were to be engaged in a far more deadly struggle in India—in the suppression of the great mutiny then raging in that country.

*** Whenever practicable the VICTORIA CROSS and also the Medals for DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD (Army), and for CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY (Navy), are presented (usually at Windsor Castle) by Her Majesty the Queen in person.

HEROES OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

The names in this and the following Rolls of Winners are, as far as possible, in chronological order, the exceptions being in such cases as Balaclava and Inkerman, where they appear alphabetically.

An asterisk (*) is prefixed to the names of those who are now living in retirement from active service.

A dagger (†) is prefixed to the names of those who are still serving. Where names only, without rank or corps, are given, the portrait will be found in the second part of this volume.

RUSSIAN WAR, 1854-56

Baltic Sea (5), Sebastopol, &c. (96), Sea of Azoff (9), and Kars, Armenia (1), from June 21, 1854, to October 11, 1855 (Azoff), in all 111 together with two bars or clasps, *i.e.*, a second award of the Cross, the recipients being Sergt.-Major (Major) Berryman, 17th Lancers, and the late Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., both for Inkerman.

1854

1 *Lucas, C. D.
2 *Bythesea, J., C.B., C.I.E.
X 3 Johnstone, W., Stoker, R.N., Aug. 12.

Naval operations, Baltic Sea, June and August, under Sir Charles Napier.

4 †Wantage, R. J., Lord, K.C.B.
5 *Knox, J. S.
X 6 McKechnie, J., Private, Scots Guards.
7 Reynolds, W.
8 *O'Connor, L.
9 Bell, E. W. D., C.B.
X 10 Park, J., Sergeant, 77th Foot.

Battle of (the) Alma, under Lord Raglan, September 20.

11 *Dickson, Sir C., G.C.B.
12 Peel, Sir W., K.C.B.
13 Grady, T.
14 McWheeney, W.

First bombardment, &c., of Sebastopol, October 17-20.

15 Grieve, J., Sergt. Royal Scots Greys.
16 Ramage, H. Sergt. Royal Scots Greys.
17 *Mouat, Sir James, K.C.B.[1]

Charge of the Heavy or "Scarlett(s)" Brigade, 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal & 2nd Royal Scots Greys and Inniskilling Dragoons, commanded respectively by the late Sir E. Hodge, Capt. D. Burton, Lt.-Col. J. Yorke, C.B., Lt.-Col. H. Darby Griffith, Lt.-Col. H. D. White. The 93rd Highlanders also took part in repelling the Russian cavalry.

18 *Berryman, J.
19 Dunn, A. R.
20 Farrell, J., Quartermaster-Sergt. 17th Lancers.
21 Malone, J.
22 Parkes, S., Private, 4th Hussars.
23 Wooden, C.

Charge of the Light Brigade, the Immortal "Six Hundred," 4th, 8th, 11th, and 13th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, commanded respectively by Col. Lord George Paget, Lt.-Col. F. G. Shewell, Lt.-Col. J. Douglas, Lt.-Col. Doherty, Capt. Morris, all under command of Lord Cardigan, the Earl of Lucan being in command of the cavalry division

[1] The act of valour for which the V.C. was awarded Sir James Mouat, took place in connection with the charge of "The Light Brigade."

24 Goodlake, G. L.
25 Conolly, J. A.
26 Hewett, Sir W. N. W., K.C.B.
27 *Owens, J., Sergt. 49th Foot.
28 *Stanlock, W.

(Repulse of the "great sortie," October 26.)

29 Beach, T., Private, 55th Foot.
30 Byrne, J., Private, 68th Foot.
31 Clifford, the Hon. Sir H. H., K.C.M.G.
32 Daniels, E. St. J., Midshipman, Naval Brigade.
33 Gorman, J., Seaman, Naval Brigade.
34 Henry, A.
35 McDermond, J., Corporal, 47th Foot.
36 Madden, A., Sergt.-Major, 41st Foot.
37 Miller, F., Major Royal Artillery.
38 Palmer, A.
39 Percy, the Hon. H. H. M., Colonel, Grenadier Guards.
40 Prettyjohn, J.
41 Reeves, T., Seaman, Naval Brigade.
42 †Rowlands, H., C.B.
43 Russell, Sir Charles, Bart., Colonel Grenadier Guards.
44 Scholefield, M., Seaman, Naval Brigade.
45 *Walker, Sir M., K.C.B.
46 Walters, G., Sergt. 49th Foot.

(Battle of Inkerman, "the *soldier's* battle," Sunday, November 5.)

47 Wheatley, F., Private, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, Sebastopol, November 10.
48 Bourchier, C. T.
49 †Cuninghame, Sir W. J. M., Bart.
50 †Lennox, Sir W. O., K.C.B.
51 *Norman, W.

(Capture of rifle pits, the "ovens," November 20.)

1855

52 Lendrim, W. J.
53 Gardiner, G.
54 Wright, A., Private, 77th Foot, Sebastopol, March 22, April 19, and Aug. 30. — Repulse of a sortie, March 22.
55 Coffey, W., Private, 34th Foot, Sebastopol, March 29.
56 Sullivan, J., Chief Boatswain, Naval Brigade, Sebastopol, April 10.
57 *Evans, S.
58 *Dixon, M.C., C.B.
59 Macdonald, H.
60 Bradshaw, J.
61 Humpston, R., Private, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Sebastopol, April 22.
62 McGregor, R., Private, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Sebastopol, April 22 and July.
63 *Hamilton, T. De C.
64 Buckley, C. W.
65 Burgoyne, H. T.
66 Roberts. J.
67 Cooper, H. — Sea of Azoff.
68 Symons, G., Sergt. Royal Artillery, Sebastopol, June 6.
69 Hughes, M., Private, 7th Fusiliers, Sebastopol, June 7.
70 *Arthur, T., Gunner Royal Artillery, Sebastopol, June 7.
71 *Jones, H. M. — Attack and capture of the Quarries, June 7.
72 Lyons, J., Private, 19th Foot, Sebastopol, June 10.
73 Wilkinson, T.

74 Prosser, J., Private, 2nd Batt. 1st Foot, Sebastopol, June 16 and August 11.

75 Alexander, J., Private, 90th Foot, the Redan, June 18.

76 *Curtis, H.

77 Elphinstone, Sir H. C., K.C.B.

78 Esmonde, T.

79 *Graham, Sir G., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

80 †Hope, W.

81 Leitch, P.

82 Perie, J., Sapper (Private) Royal Engineers, the Redan, June 18.

83 *Raby, H. J., C.B.

84 Sims, J. J.

85 *Smith, P., Lance-Sergt. 17th Foot, the Redan, June 18.

86 Taylor, J., Capt. of Forecastle, Naval Brigade, the Redan, June 18.

First attack on the Redan, June 18.

87 McCorrie, C., Private, 57th Foot, Sebastopol, June 23.

88 *Trewavas, J. — Sea of Azoff.

89 *Dowell, G.D.

90 Ingoeville, G., Capt. of the Mast, Viborg, July 13. — Baltic Sea.

91 Sheppard, J.

92 Ross, J. ("Redan Ross").

93 Elton, F. C.

94 Coleman, J., Sergt. 97th Foot, Sebastopol, Aug. 30

95 *Ablett, A.

96 Craig, J., Sergt. (Ensign), Scots (Fusilier) Guards, Sebastopol, Sept. 6.

97 Strong, G.

98 Cambridge, D.

99 Connors, J., Private, 3rd Buffs, the Redan, Sept. 8.

100 Davis, G.

101 *Hale, T. E., M.D.

102 Lumley, C. H., Major, 97th Foot, the Redan, Sept. 8.

103 *Maude, Sir F. F., G.C.B.

104 Moynihan, A., Sergt. 90th Foot (Ensign to 8th Foot), the Redan, Sept. 8.

105 Shields, R., Corpl. 23rd Fusiliers, the Redan, Sept. 8.

Second attack on the Redan, September 8.

106 *Sylvester, W. H. T.

107 Kellaway, J.

108 Day, G. F.

109 Teesdale, Sir C. C., K.C.M.G, C.B. (Kars).

110 †Commerell, Sir J. E., G.C.B.

111 *Rickard, W., Quartermaster, R.N., Sea of Azoff, Oct. 11.

Sea of Azoff and Kars.

PERSIA, 1856–57

1 Wood, J. A., Colonel, 20th Bo. N.I., Bushire, Dec. 9, 1856.

2 *Moore, A. T., Major-General, C.B., 3rd Bo. Cavalry, Koosh-ab, Feb. 8, 1857.

3 *Malcolmson, J. G.

INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-59

1857

1 Buckley, J., Asst.-Commissary-Genl., Delhi Magazine, May 11.
2 Forrest, G., Captain, Bengal Veteran Estab., Delhi Magazine, May 11.
3 Raynor, W., Captain, Bengal Veteran Estab., Delhi Magazine, May 11.

Defence and blowing-up of Delhi Magazine, May 11.

4 Gill, P., Sergt.-Major, Loodiana Regiment, Benares, June 4.
5 Kirk, J., Private, 10th Foot, Benares, June 4.
6 Rosamond, M., Sergt.-Major 37th B.N.I., Benares, June 4.

The mutiny at Benares, June 4.

7 *Coghlan, C.
8 *Jones, A. S.
9 Hartigan, H., Sergt. 9th Lancers, Budle-ke-Serai, June 8, and Agra, Oct. 10.
10 *Cadell, T.

Operations around, and Siege of Delhi.

11 Wadeson, R.
12 Hancock, T., Private, 9th Lancers, Delhi, June 19.
13 Purcell, J., Private, 9th Lancers, Delhi, June 19.
14 Turner, S., Private, 1st 60th Rifles, Delhi, June 19.
15 Garvin, S., Colour-Sergt. 1st 60th Rifles, Delhi, June 23.

Siege of Delhi.

16 McGovern, J.
17 *Cubitt, W. G., D.S.O., Colonel, 13th B.N.I., Chinhut, Lucknow, June 30.

18 Oxenham, W., Corpl. 32nd Foot, Defence of Lucknow, June 30.

19 Aitken, R. H. M.

20 Travers, J., Major-General, C.B., Bhopal Cavalry, Indore, July 1.

21 Dowling, W., Private, 32nd Foot, Defence of Lucknow, July 4 and 9, and Sept. 27.

22 Connolly, W., Gunner, Bengal H.A., Jhelum, July 7.

23 Lawrence, S. H. Major, 32nd Foot, Defence of Lucknow, July 7 and Sept. 27.

24 *Hills-Johnes, Sir James, G.C.B.

25 Tombs, Sir Henry, K.C.B., Major-General, Bengal Artillery, Delhi, July 9

26 Thompson, J., Private, 1st 60th Rifles, Delhi, July 9.

Siege of Delhi.

27 *Kerr, W. A.

28 *Boulger, A.

29 *Maude, F. C., C.B.

30 Holmes, J., Private, 84th Foot, Relief of Lucknow, July to Sept.

31 Mylot, P., Private (Ensign), 84th Foot, Relief of Lucknow, July to Sept.

32 †Havelock-Allan, Sir Henry, Bart., K.C.B. (Cawnpore).

33 Lambert, G., Sergt.-Major (Ensign), 84th Foot, Relief of Lucknow, July 29, April 16, and Sept. 25.

34 Bogle, A. C.

Cawnpore and operations leading to, and *first* relief of Lucknow under Havelock and Outram.

35 Dempsey, D., Private, 10th Foot, Arrah, July 30; Jugdispore, Aug. 12; and Lucknow, March 14, 1858.

36 McDonell, Mr. W. F., Bengal Civil Service, Arrah, July 30.
37 *Mangles, R. L.
38 *Blair, J., C.B.
39 Crowe, J. P. H.
40 †Gough, Sir C. J. S., K.C.B.
41 Browne, H. G.
42 Divane, J., Private, 1st 60th Rifles, Delhi, Sept. 10.
43 Green, P.
44 Sutton, W., Bugler, 1st 60th Rifles, Delhi, Aug. 2 and Sept. 13.
45 Home, D. C., Lieut. Ben. Eng. Blowing in the Cashmere Gate, Delhi, Sept. 14 (killed, Oct. 1).
46 Salkeld, P., Lieut. Ben. Eng. Blowing in the Cashmere Gate, Delhi, Sept. 14 (killed).
47 Smith, J., Sergt. Ben. Eng. Blowing in the Cashmere Gate, Delhi, Sept. 14.
48 Hawthorne, R., Bugler, 52nd L.I. Blowing in the Cashmere Gate, Delhi, Sept. 14.
49 *Heathcote, A. S., Lieut. 1st 60th Rifles, various acts of gallantry, Siege of Delhi.
50 McGuire, J., Sergt. 1st Bengal (101st) Fusiliers, Delhi, Sept. 14.
51 Phillipps, E. A. L., Ensign 11th B.N.I., various acts of gallantry, Siege of Delhi (killed Sept. 18).
52 *Reade, H. T., C.B.

Siege and Capture of Delhi under Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart.

53 Ryan, M., Drummer, 1st Bengal (101st) Fusiliers, Delhi, Sept. 14.
54 Shebbeare, R. H., Brevet-Captain, 60 B.N.I., Delhi, Sept. 14.
55 Smith, H., Lance-Corpl. 52nd L.I., Delhi, Sept. 14
56 Waller, G., Colour-Sergt. 1st 60th Rifles, Delhi, Sept. 14.
57 Renny, G. A.
58 *Thackeray, E. T., C.B.

Siege and capture of Delhi, under Sir Archdale Wilson, Bt.

59 Mahoney, P., Sergt. 1st Madras (102nd) Fusiliers, Munghulwar, Sept. 21.
60 *Rennie, W.
61 Ewart, R., Sergt. 5th Fusiliers, Relief of Lucknow (Alumbagh), Sept. 24.
62 *Jee, J., C.B.
63 McMaster, V. M.
64 Macpherson, Sir H. T., K.C.B.
65 Ward, H.
66 Bradshaw, W., Asst.-Surgn. 90th L.I., Relief of Lucknow, Sept. 26.
67 Duffy, T., Private, 1st Madras (102nd) Fusiliers, Relief of Lucknow, Sept. 26.
68 Hollowell, J.
69 *Home, Sir A. D., K.C.B.
70 McManus, P., Private, 5th Fusiliers, Relief of Lucknow, Sept. 26.
71 McPherson, S.
72 *Olpherts, Sir W., K.C.B.

The *first* relief of Lucknow, and operations leading thereto.

73 Ryan, J., Private, 1st Madras (102nd) Fusiliers, Relief of Lucknow, Sept. 26. — The *First* relief of Lucknow.

74 Thomas, J., Bombardier, Bengal Artillery, Relief of Lucknow, Sept. 27. — The *First* relief of Lucknow.

75 Anson, the Hon. A. H. A., Colonel 84th Foot, Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

76 Blair, R., Lieut. 2nd Queen's Bays, Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

77 Diamond, B., Sergt. Bengal H.A. Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

78 Donohoe, P., Priv. 9th Lancers, Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

79 Fitz-Gerald, R., Gunner, Bengal H.A. Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

80 *Kells, R., Trumpet-Major, 9th Lancers, Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

81 Roberts, J. R., Priv. 9th Lancers, Boolandshuhur, Sept. 28. — Action of Boolandshuhur, near Delhi, September 28.

82 Daunt, J. C. C.

83 Dynon, D., Sergt. 53rd Foot, Chota Behar, Oct. 2.

84 McHale, P., Private, 5th Fusiliers, Lucknow, Oct. 2, and Dec. 22. — Defence of Lucknow.

85 *Sinnott, J. — Defence of Lucknow.

86 *Probyn, Sir D. M., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

87 Freeman, J., Private, 9th Lancers, Agra, Oct. 10.

88 *Miller, J., Major, Bengal Ordnance, Futtehpore Sikri, Oct. 28.

89 Kavanagh, Mr. T. H., Indian Civil Service, Lucknow, Nov. 8.
90 †Gough, Sir H. H., K.C.B.
91 *Watson, Sir J., K.C.B.
92 Harrington, H. E., Lieut. Bengal Artillery, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 14–22.
93 Jennings, E.
94 Laughnan, T., Gunner, Bengal Artillery, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 14–22.
95 McInnis, H., Gunner, Bengal Artillery, relief of Lucknow, Nov 14–22.
96 Park, J., Gunner, Bengal Artillery, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 14–22.
97 *Brown, F. D. M., Colonel, 1st Bengal (101st) Fusiliers, Narrioul, Nov. 16.
98 Dunlay, J., Lance-Corpl., 93rd Highlanders, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
99 Ffrench, A. K., Captain, 53rd Foot, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
100 Grant, P., Priv. 93rd Highlanders, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
101 Guise, J. C., C.B.
102 †Salmon, Sir Nowell, K.C.B
103 Harrison, J., Boatswain's Mate, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
104 Young, T. J.
105 *Hall, W.

Second relief of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), except No. 97.

106 Hill, S., Sergt. 90th L.I., Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16–17.
107 Irwin, C., Priv. 53rd Foot, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16–17.
108 Kenny, J., Priv. 53rd Foot, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
109 Mackay, D., Priv. 93rd Highlanders, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
110 Munro, J.
111 *Paton, J.
112 Smith, J., Priv. 1st Madras (102nd) Fusiliers, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
113 Stewart, W. G. D., Major, 93rd Highlanders, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 16.
114 Graham, P., Priv. 90th L.I., Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 17.
115 Pye, C., Sergt.-Major (Lieut.), 53rd Foot, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 17.
116 Hackett, T. B.
117 Monger, G., Priv. 23rd Fusiliers, Relief of Lucknow, Nov. 18.

Second relief of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde).

118 *Prendergast, Sir H. N. D., K.C.B.
119 Mayo, A., Midshipman, Indian Navy, Dacca, Nov. 22.
120 Flinn, T., Drummer, 64th Foot, Cawnpore, Nov. 28.

1858

121 †Roberts, F. S., Lord, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
122 McQuirt, B., Sergt. 95th Foot, Rowa, Jan. 6.

123 Spence, D., Sergt.-Major, 9th Lancers, Shumsabad, Jan. 17.
124 Tytler, J. A., C.B.
125 *Innis, J. J. McLeod.
126 Aikman, F. R.
127 *Goate, W.
128 *Butler, T. A.
129 Farquharson, F. E. H.
130 McBean, W.
131 †Wilmot, Sir H., Bart., C.B.
132 Hawkes, D., Private, 2nd Rifle Brigade, Siege of Lucknow, Mar. 11.
133 Nash, W., Corpl. 2nd Rifle Brigade, Siege of Lucknow, March 11.
134 *Robinson, E.
135 *Keatinge, R. H., C.S.I.
136 Banks, W. G. H., Cornet, 7th Hussars, Capture of Lucknow, March 19.
137 Newell, R., Private, 9th Lancers, Capture of Lucknow, March 19.
138 Rushe, D., Sergt.-Major, 9th Lancers, Capture of Lucknow, March 19.

Operations leading to, and siege and capture of Lucknow (except 135), under Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde).

139 *Cameron, A. S., C.B.
140 Cochrane, H. S.
141 Leith, J.
142 Whirlpool, F., Private, 3rd Bombay (109th) Regt., Jhansi, April 3, Lohari, May 2.
143 *Jerome, H. E.
144 Brennan, J., Bombardier R.A., Jhansi, April 3.
145 Byrne, J., Private, 86th Regt., Jhansi, April 3.

Siege and capture of Jhansi, and action on the Betwa (141).

146 *Sleavon, M.
147 *Pearson, J., Sergeant, 86th Regt., Jhansi, April 3.
148 *Napier, W.
149 *Carlin, P., Priv. 13th L. I., Azimghur, April 6.
150 *Cafe, W. M., Lieut.-General, Indian Army, Fort Ruhya, April 15.
151 Davis, J.
152 Simpson, J.
153 Spence, E., Private, 42nd Royal Highlanders, Fort Ruhya, April 15.
154 Thompson, A.
155 Morley, S.

Siege and capture of Jhansi and action on the Betwa (141).

Attack and repulse on Fort Ruhya.

156 Murphy, M., Priv. Mil. Train, Azimghur, April 15.
157 *Gardner, W.
158 Bambrick, V., Priv., 1st 60th Rifles, Bareilly, May 6.
159 *Lyster, H. H., C.B., Lt.-Gen. Ind. S. Corps, Calpee, May 23.
160 Shaw, S., Priv. 3rd Rifle Brigade, Nawabgunge, June 13.
161 Rodgers, G., Priv. 71st Highland L.I., Morar, June 16,
162 *Champion, J.
163 Heneage, C. W., Major.
164 Hollis, G., Farrier.
165 *Pearson, J., Sergt.
166 Ward, J., Sergeant.
167 Waller, W. F. F., Colonel, 25th Bo. L.I., Gwalior, June 20.
168 *Browne, Sir S. J., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.
169 *Roddy, P.
170 *Baker, C. G.

8th (The King's Royal Irish) Hussars, June 17, cavalry charge and capture (167) of Gwalior.

171 Chicken, Mr. G. B., Indian Navy, Suhijnee, Sept. 27.
172 *Anderson, C.
173 *Monaghan, T.
174 Jarrett, H. C. T.
175 †Wood, Sir H. E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
176 *Fraser, Sir C. C., K.C.B.

1859

177 Addison, H.
178 Cook, W., Private, 42nd Royal Highlanders, Maylah Ghaut, Jan. 15.
179 Millar, D., Private, 42nd Royal Highlanders, Maylah Ghaut, Jan. 15.
180 Clogstoun, H. M., Captain, 19th M. N. I., Chichumbah, Jan. 15.
181 *Richardson, G., Private, 34th Foot, Kewanie, April 27.
182 †Goodfellow, C. A.

CHINA, 1860 AND 1862

1 Rogers, R. M., C.B.
2 McDougall, J., Private, 44th Foot.
3 Lenon, E. H.
4 Burslem, N.
5 Lane, T., Private, 67th Foot.
6 *Chaplin, J. W., Colonel, C.B., 67th.
7 Fitzgibbon, A., Hosp. Apprentice Indian Med. Estab.
8 *Hinckley, G. (1862).

Capture of Taku Forts, Aug. 21, 1860, under Sir Hope Grant and General Montauban (French).

NEW ZEALAND, 1860-66

1 Odgers, W., Seaman, H.M.S. Niger, March 28, 1860.
2 Lucas, J.
3 McKenna, E., Col.-Sergt. 65th Foot, Cameron Town, Sept. 7, 1863.
4 Ryan, J., Lance-Corpl. 65th Foot, Cameron Town, Sept. 7, 1863.
5 Down, J. T.
6 *Stagpoole, D. (D.C.M.).
7 †Temple, W., M.B.
8 Pickard, A. F., C.B.
9 Heaphy, C., Major, Auckland Militia, Mangapiko River, Feb. 11, 1864.
10 *McNeill, Sir J. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
11 *Manley, W. G. N., C.B.
12 *Mitchell, S.
13 Smith, F. A.
14 *Murray, J.
15 *Shaw, H., C.B.

UMBEYLA, N.W. INDIA, 1863

1 *Fosbery, G. V., Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Bengal European Regt., the Crag Picquet, Oct. 30.
2 Pitcher, H. W.

JAPAN, 1864

1 Boyes, D. G.
2 *Pride, T.
3 *Seeley, W.

BHOOTAN, 1864-65

1 Dundas, J.

2 *Trevor, W. S., Major-General, R.E., Dewan Giri, April 30, 1865.

CANADA, 1866

1 O'Hea, T., Private, 1st Rifle Brigade. Risking his life to prevent an explosion of ammunition, at Danville Station, between Quebec and Montreal on June 19.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, 1866

(RIVER GAMBIA)

1 Hodge, S., Private, 4th West India Regt., Jubabecolong, June 30.

LITTLE ANDAMAN ISLAND, 1867

(BAY OF BENGAL)

All 2nd battalion, 24th foot.

1 *Douglas, C. M., M.D.

2 *Bell, D., Private.

3 Cooper, J., Private.

4 Griffiths, W., Private.

5 *Murphy, T.

As recorded in page 193, under Lt. (Major) W. T. Much 2/24th.

ABYSSINIA (MAGDALA), 1868

1 *Magner, M.

2 Bergin, J.

LOOSHAI, N.W. INDIA, 1871-72

1 *Macintyre, D.

ASHANTEE, 1873–74

1 *Gifford, E. F., Lord.
2 †Bell, M. S., C.B.
3 †Sartorius, R. W., C.M.G.
4 McGaw, S.

PERAK (SUNGHIE UJONG), 1875–76

1 †Channer, G. N., C.B., Major-General B.S.C. Capturing a stockade, Dec. 20, 1875.

QUETTA, BALUCHISTAN, 1877

1 Scott, A., Major, B.S.C. Saving an officer's life —Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, Royal Engineers. July 26.

KAFFIR, SOUTH AFRICA, 1877

1 Moore, H. G., C.B.

AFGHANISTAN, 1878–80

1 Cook, J., Major, B.S.C., Pewar Kotal, Dec. 2, 1878.
2 †Hart, R. C.
3 †Leach, E. P., C.B.
4 Hamilton, W. R. P.
5 †Creagh, O'M.
6 †White, Sir G. S., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
7 †Sartorius, E. H.
8 *Adams, Rev. J. W., B.A.
9 †Dick-Cunyngham, W. H.
10 Sellar, G.
11 †Hammond, A. G., C.B., D.S.O.
12 †Vousden, W. J.

Operations round Kabul, Dec. 8 to 23, 1879, under Sir F. (Lord) Roberts, V.C.

13 †Mullane, P. — Battle of Maiwand.
14 *Colliss, J. — Battle of Maiwand.
15 †Chase, W. St. L., Captain, Bo. S. Corps, Kandahar. — Sortie, August 16, 1880.
16 *Ashford, T. — Sortie, August 16, 1880.

ZULULAND, 1879

1 Melvill, Teignmouth, Lt. and Adjt., 1st 24th Foot.
Endeavouring to save the Colours at Isandhlana. — Both killed together, January 22.
2 Coghill, N. J. A., Lieut. 1st 24th Foot.
Endeavouring to save Lieut. Melvill's life in the Buffalo River. — Both killed together, January 22.
3 *Wassall, S. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
4 †Chard, J. R. M. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
5 Bromhead, Gonville. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
6 †Reynolds, J. H., M.B. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
7 Dalton, J. L. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
8 Allen, W. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
9 *Hitch, F. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
10 *Hook, H. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
11 *Jones, R. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
12 *Jones, W. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
13 Schiess, Corpl. Natal Native Contingent. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
14 *Williams, J. — Defence of Rorke's Drift, January 22 and 23.
15 †Booth, A. — Attack on the Inhlobana Mountains, March 28.
16 †Lysons, H. — Attack on the Inhlobana Mountains, March 28.
17 †Fowler, E. — Attack on the Inhlobana Mountains, March 28.
18 †Buller, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. H., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. — Attack on the Inhlobana Mountains, March 28.
19 *Leet, W. K., C.B. — Attack on the Inhlobana Mountains, March 28.
20 †Browne, E. S. — Attack on the Inhlobana Mountains, March 28.

21 *Beresford, Lord W. L. De la P., K.C.I.E.
22 *O'Toole, E., Sergt. Frontier Light Horse.
23 D'Arcy, C., Captain, Frontier Light Horse.

Reconnaissance across the White Umvolosi River, towards Ulundi on eve of the battle at that place, under Lord Chelmsford on July 4.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1879 AND 1881

1 *Brown, P., Trooper, Cape Mounted Rifles, Moirosi's Mountain, April 8, 1879.
2 Scott, R. G.
3 †Hartley, E. B.
4 †Fitzpatrick, F.
5 *Flawn, T.
6 McCrea, J. F.

NAGA HILLS, N.E. INDIA, 1879-80

1 †Ridgeway, R. K., Major, B.S.C., Konoma, Nov. 22, 1879.

TRANSVAAL, 1880-81

1 *Murray. J.
2 †Danaher, J.
3 *Osborne, J.
4 †Hill, A. R.
5 *Doogan, J., Priv. King's Dragoon Guards, Laing's Nek, Jan. 28, 1881.
6 *Farmer, J. J.

EGYPT, 1882

1 *Harding, I.
2 Corbett, F., Priv. 3rd 60th Rifles, Kafrdour, Aug. 5.
3 †Edwards, W. M. M.

EASTERN SOUDAN, RED SEA, 1884

1 †Wilson, A. K., C.B. — El Teb, February 29.
2 †Marshall, W. T. — El Teb, February 29.
3 *Edwards, T. — Tamaai, March 13.
4 †Marling, P. S. — Tamaai, March 13.

NILE EXPEDITION, 1884–85

1 *Smith, A., Gunner, R.A., Abuklea, Jan. 17, 1885.

BURMAH, 1889

1 †Crimmin, J., Surg.-Captain, Bombay Med. Service, Karen tribes, Lwekaw, Jannary 1.
2 †Le Quesne, F. S.

MANIPUR, N.E. INDIA, 1891

1 †Grant, C. J. W.

HUNZA-NAGAR, N.W. OF INDIA, 1891

(GILGIT FRONTIER)

"WHERE THREE EMPIRES MEET."

1 †Aylmer, F. J.
2 †Boisragon, G. H., Lieut. B.S.C., Nilt, Dec. 2.
3 †Smith, J. M., C.I.E.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, 1892

(GAMBIA RIVER)

1 †Gordon, W. J. Lance-Corpl. 1st Batt. West India Regt., Toniataba, March 13.

BURMAH, 1893

1 †Lloyd, O. E. P., Surg.-Major, Army Medical Staff, Sima Outpost, Jan 6.

PORTRAITS

From the Collection in possession of P. G. CROW, ESQ.

From a Photograph by *Fradelle & Young, Regent Street*

MR. CHARLES DAVID LUCAS

(*Now Rear-Admiral retired*) H.M.S. "HECLA"

ADMIRAL LUCAS occupies the distinctive and distinguished position of being the first who performed an act of gallantry for which the V.C. has been bestowed. It was an action full of danger and of peril. But what will not a sailor do? Away in the Baltic Sea lies Bomarsund, which was having, on June 21, 1854, a duel with the British fleet. A shell fired from the fortress fell on the deck of the *Hecla*—Mr. Lucas's ship. In an instant the brave young mate seized it, and, with the fuze hissing between his hands, with a jerk he flung it overboard. He was immediately promoted Lieutenant —the V.C. following in due course.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT JOHN BYTHESEA

(*Now Rear-Admiral retired, C.B., C.I.E.*)

THERE is hardly another case—in the many acts of bravery for which the Queen's Cross has been awarded—to compare with this. It was known that despatches would be landed on the island (Wardo, Baltic Sea) from the Emperor of Russia. Bythesea, accompanied by Stoker Johnstone (V.C.) went ashore and lay concealed for three days and nights, August 9–12, 1854. The mail was duly landed. It was at once attacked by our heroes and captured, three of the five men in charge sharing the same fate. The despatches and prisoners were taken on board the senior flagship—the *Arrogant.* The despatches were forwarded to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who expressed approval and surprise at an act so daring and devoted.

From a Photograph by *W. & A. H. Fry, Brighton*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B.
(ROBERT JAMES LOYD-LINDSAY)

(*Captain, 1854*) 1ST BATT. SCOTS (FUSILIER) GUARDS

(*Now Brigadier, V.D., commanding* HOME COUNTIES VOLUNTEER BRIGADE)

ON the heights of Alma, September 20, 1854, many a regiment's "fine line" was broken and disordered. Among them was that of the 1st Battalion of the famous Scots (Fusilier) Guards, but only for a moment. The rallying-point, the beacon, for all were the Colours. Here Captain Lindsay stood firm as the rocks above him, with the emblems of his country, his corps, and of honour. His commanding appearance, his energy, and his example at once restored order, and the men advanced "as if on parade." At Inkerman, "the soldier's battle," with a few Scots he charged a mass of Russians and hurled them back, sabring one himself who made a stand. Lord Wantage is a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour.

From a Photograph

SERGEANT JOHN S. KNOX

(*Now Major retired*) 1ST BATT. SCOTS (FUSILIER) GUARDS AND RIFLE BRIGADE

SERGEANT KNOX was one of the cool heads at Alma when the "line formation" of his battalion was disordered. To remedy this no one was more energetic than this (then) young sergeant. When an officer in the Rifle Brigade, at the attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855, he volunteered for the ladder party, behaving admirably, and remaining with his men till twice severely wounded, losing his left arm. These wounds did not compel him to quit a profession he was an honour to. He rose to the rank of Captain in his new regiment, beloved by all; but has retired, many years ago, with Field-officer's rank.

From a Photograph by *Stuart, Glasgow*

SERGEANT JAMES McKECHNIE

(*Late*) SCOTS (FUSILIER) GUARDS

SERGEANT McKECHNIE was one of the four or five who at a critical moment at the battle of Alma, September 20, 1854, behaved admirably when the shot and shell from the batteries just in front of his battalion threw it into momentary "disorder." He held up his rifle and dashed for the Colours, beside which stood, tall, erect, and giantlike, Captain R. J. Lindsay (now Lord Wantage). McKechnie called out, as if advancing in line on parade, "By the centre, Scots, by the centre; look to the Colours, and march by them."

From a Photograph by *Maull & Son, Piccadilly*

COLOUR-SERGEANT LUKE O'CONNOR

(*Now Major-General retired*) 23RD THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS

COLOUR-SERGEANT O'CONNOR is a remarkable instance of a man rising from the ranks to one of the highest positions in the army by sheer merit and bravery. At the Alma he snatched the falling Colours from the hands of the youthful Lieut. Anstruther, whose blood dyed them as he fell to rise no more. Although severely wounded himself, being shot in the breast, he persisted in carrying the Queen's Colour throughout the day. On 8th September following he behaved with marked gallanty at the Redan, where he was shot through both thighs.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

CAPTAIN EDWARD W. D. BELL

(Late Major-General, C.B.) 23RD THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS

CAPTAIN BELL won the Victoria Cross on the heights of Alma on September 20, 1854. Though more than decimated, the gallant Welsh charged up the hill in face of Russian batteries and dense columns of infantry. The enemy was speedily in retreat. Captain Bell, seeing the gunners in front of him limbering up, called to his company, "Take that gun, lads." It was then limbered up and ready to gallop off, when, rushing forward, he seized the leading horse, and, single-handed, captured the field-piece.

He then found himself in command of the regiment, all the senior officers being either killed or wounded.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette, Dublin*

TROOP-SERGEANT-MAJOR JOHN BERRYMAN

(*Now Major retired*)

17TH THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS

SERGEANT-MAJOR BERRYMAN was one of the many "right through" heroes of the Crimean War. He is "mentioned" for Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and even MacKenzie's Farm. Here he captured *three* Russian soldiers close up to their own guns. At Balaclava his horse was shot under him in the "wild charge they made," yet he remained with a wounded and dying officer (Capt. Webb), whom he carried out of immediate range of the cannon "all round them." For his bravery at Inkerman, which was of a general character, he has been awarded a clasp to his Cross—*i.e.*, a second V.C.

From a Photograph by *Oldham, Colchester*

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER ROBERT DUNN

(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*) 11TH PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN HUSSARS

THIS young officer highly distinguished himself at Balaclava in the Charge of the Light Brigade—the immortal "Six Hundred"—in saving the lives of Sergeant-Major Bentley and Private Levett, of his own regiment. Bentley was attacked by three Russian Lancers, and would certainly have gone under only for Dunn, who cut down all three. A few minutes later he found Levett sorely pressed by a Lancer, whom he at once engaged and cut down. He was the only commissioned officer of the Light Brigade who was awarded the V.C. for Balaclava. In 1858 he raised and commanded the 100th—Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment. He served in Abyssinia, in 1868, when Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel 33rd Regiment, where he lost his life.

From a Photograph by *Coe, Norwich*

SERGEANT JOSEPH MALONE

(*Late Riding Master*) 13TH HUSSARS

SERGEANT MALONE'S action is one of the striking instances of the devotion of the British soldier to his officer, in the face of death, which it does one good to read. Although himself dismounted during the Charge at Balaclava he remained—in the midst of death—by the side of Captain Webb, 17th Lancers, who it was found was mortally wounded. Amid shot, shell and musketry fire he assisted to remove the dying officer to a place of comparative safety, where he soon passed away.

From a Photograph by *S. A. Walker, 230 Regent Street*

SURGEON JAMES MOUAT

(*Now Surgeon-General, K.C.B.*) 6TH THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

SIR JAMES MOUAT, although a "non-combatant" in a sense, proved himself bravest of the brave on that day when "all the world wondered," being a worthy representative of the Irish regiment of the Union Brigade nine and thirty years previously at Waterloo, the year of his birth. After all that was left of the "Six Hundred" had returned, Surgeon Mouat voluntarily proceeded among the dying and wounded. He saved the life of Captain Morris, 17th Lancers, by stopping a dangerous hæmorrhage, amid a storm of shot and shell fired very often even at individuals—friend and foe alike—in the "valley of death."

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadill*

SERGEANT-MAJOR CHARLES WOODEN

(*Late Quartermaster* 104*th Bengal Fusiliers*)

17TH THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS

SERGEANT-MAJOR WOODEN was another of the "Noble Six Hundred" who escaped, in order to do good to those around him, having devotedly assisted Surgeon Mouat in saving the life of a popular and distinguished officer, after which, with others, he carried him to a place of safety, being all the while mercilessly "pelted" by the Russian gunners and Finnish riflemen firing from the hills around them.

From a Photograph by *Fall, Baker Street*

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT MARK WALKER

(*Now General, K.C.B.*) 30TH THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE REGIMENT

GENERAL SIR MARK WALKER, when adjutant of his regiment forty years ago, at Inkerman, on the advance of the Russians, sprang over a wall, calling on his officers and men to follow him, which they did to a man, and hurled back, at the point of the bayonet, two strong battalions of Russians, who in another minute would have gained our position. His first reward for this and other acts of heroism was a Captaincy in the 3rd Buffs, the Victoria Cross and the Legion of Honour following soon after. Sir Mark is the senior survivor of the eighteen on whom the V.C. was awarded for Inkerman. On June 9, he lost his right arm in the trenches before Sebastopol.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

CAPTAIN HUGH ROWLANDS

(Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.) 41ST THE WELSH REGIMENT

THIS distinguished officer was awarded the Cross for saving from death or capture Colonel Haly, 47th Regt., at Inkerman. The Colonel lay wounded and surrounded by Russian soldiers, fresh from Sebastopol. In an instant Rowlands was among them, scattering them with sword and fist, as if so many schoolboys.

On the same occasion he tenaciously held his post, when on advanced picket, against overwhelming numbers. General Rowlands now commands the Scottish District, Edinburgh, and with Sir Mark Walker is the only survivor of those on whom the Cross was bestowed for their valour on that Sunday morning, November 5, 1854.

From a Photograph by *Sheepwash, Broadstairs*

SERGEANT-MAJOR ANDREW HENRY

(*Late Captain*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

THE late Captain Henry, Land Transport Corps (into which he got promoted), was Sergeant-Major of (at that time) "G" Battery, 2nd Division, at the battle of Inkerman, the date of which is so well known that repetition here is deemed unnecessary.

During the fight (on the whole a hand-to-hand one, in which, as the term implies, the non-regulation but formidable British fist was used freely and with effect) Henry defended the guns of his battery with the greatest tenacity against overwhelming numbers. The stubbornness of his defence of them can be best appreciated when it is disclosed that he received no fewer than a dozen bayonet wounds and even then did not give in, until from loss of blood he fell unconscious beside his guns.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

PRIVATE ANTHONY PALMER

(*Late Captain 3rd Essex R.V.*) 3RD BN. THE GRENADIER GUARDS

THE devotion of the British soldier, of whatever rank, to three classes—unprotected woman, helpless children, and his superior officer, has been ever a conspicuously noble trait in his character. To save or serve either in the hour of danger he is ready to risk his life. This is instanced in the brief sketch on Anthony Palmer at Inkerman. Though fighting for his own life he averted the deadly bayonet point from shedding the life blood of his officer, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., by engaging and defeating the man who was about pinning the officer to the ground in the Sandbag Battery into which the Grenadiers had charged.

From a Photograph by *Fradelle, Regent Street*

BREVET-MAJOR THE HON. HENRY H. CLIFFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B.
(Late Major-General)

1ST BN. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN RIFLE BRIGADE

THE battle of Inkerman is described as the "soldier's battle," by which is meant that there was no manœuvring, no faultless straight line, nor were the barrels of the rifles or muskets nearly horizontal as the men charged. All this, in the old days, was deemed a precursor to success. If Inkerman was the soldier's battle—it was also the officer's! *All* fought. There were no commanders, so sudden was the attack.

The subject of this sketch was conspicuous for his fighting qualities on November 5. He got together a few of the brave fellows around him, charged the unbroken Russian columns, and, at the moment of victory, saved a young soldier's life. Sir Henry was then aide-de-camp to the late Sir George Buller, G.C.B.

From a Photograph by *Hawke, Plymouth*

CORPORAL JOHN PRETTYJOHN

(*Late Colour-Sergeant*) ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY

WHEREVER danger is there is to be found—if about—the British sailor or marine. Corporal Prettyjohn at Inkerman, not content with fighting shoulder to shoulder with his "mates," rushed forward to an advantageous but dangerous position. Here he coolly knelt down and opened fire on the advancing hosts, every shot telling with such terrible effect that the advance was checked—by this one man, and an important position saved! Colour-sergeant Prettyjohn is the only man of the Royal Marine Light Infantry who has been gazetted to the Victoria Cross. He died, January 20, 1887.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

COLONEL COLLINGWOOD DICKSON

(*Now General, G.C.B.*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

THERE are few instances of greater daring, combined with devotion to duty, than that displayed by Sir Collingwood Dickson at the first bombardment of Sebastopol on October 17, 1854. Seeing that his men were running short of ammunition, he coolly went, repeatedly under a hurricane of shot and shell, carrying on his shoulders barrels of powder. In addition to this he stood for hours exposed to all the dangers around him, directing the unloading of cart-loads of ammunition and seeing it stored. This was the first Cross awarded for the *siege* of Sebastopol.

From Engraving

CAPTAIN (*the late*) SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.C.B.

ROYAL NAVY.

IT is hard to imagine a more daring action than the picking up of a live shell, hot and grimy from the cannon's mouth, and hurling it over the parapet. This was one of the three acts for which the Cross was awarded Sir William Peel on October 18, 1854. At Inkerman he rushed to save the colours of the Grenadier Guards. Again, at the Redan on June 18, 1855, he volunteered for the ladder party, carrying one himself till stricken down. He took part in the relief of Lucknow in November 1857, where he died of his wounds and of small-pox.

From a Photograph

PRIVATE THOMAS GRADY

(*Late Sergeant*) 4TH KING'S (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT)

THIS brave Irishman, on October 18, 1854—just a week before the "Charge of the Six Hundred"—volunteered to repair the embrasures of the battery on the left attack, assisted by another, whose name has not been handed down. This was carried out successfully in clear daylight, under a heavy fire from a whole line of batteries. Again, on November 22, during the repulse of an attack on the most advanced trenches, where, although severely wounded, he refused to quit his post among his comrades, but kept encouraging them to "hold on," and was the means of saving the position and preventing the guns being spiked.

Sergeant Grady died only quite recently in Victoria, New South Wales.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

SERGEANT (*late*) WILLIAM McWHEENEY

44TH THE EAST ESSEX (NOW THE ESSEX) REGIMENT

SERGEANT McWHEENEY was one of the bravest men of the allied army in the Crimea. After passing through the Alma and Inkerman, he volunteered as a sharp-shooter when the siege began, and was in charge of those of his own regiment.

On October 20, 1854, John Keene was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff road, on the repulse from the quarries by overwhelming numbers. McWheeney, although hard pressed, took him on his back and brought him safely into camp under a dreadful fire. On December 5, he saved the life of Corporal Courtney by digging with his sword-bayonet a shelter for him, on his being shot through the head.

On June 18 he volunteered for the advance guard of General Eyre's Brigade, and was never absent from duty during the whole war.

From a Photograph by *Fleming, Southsea*

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT HEWETT

(*Late Vice-Admiral, K.C.B.*)

AT the great sortie from Sebastopol, the day following Balaclava, the late Sir William Hewett was in charge of a battery. The Russians were swarming towards his post. The word was passed—by whom it was never ascertained—"Spike the guns and retire." "Never," said the brave Hewett, "till I hear from Captain Lushington," nor did he. He then, with assistance, pulled down the parapet, and swung the gun round towards the advancing thousands, into which he poured so steady a fire that the advance was checked, and the battery saved. For his pluck at Inkerman on Nov. 5, he was awarded a clasp to his Cross.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT JOHN AUGUSTUS CONOLLY
(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*)

49TH THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES' REGIMENT
(ROYAL BERKSHIRE)

ON the attack known as the "great sortie," on October 26, 1854, the day after Balaclava, Lieutenant Conolly was in command of his company on outlying picket. The Russians hurled themselves on the Second Division. They were resolutely met, in the first instance, by Conolly's men, who contested every inch of the ground. This officer led them in frequent short, sharp charges against the hosts pouring out of Sebastopol. In presence of Lord Raglan he engaged several of them, and fought, till at length, from loss of blood, he fell insensible, and was borne off the field. Their gallant behaviour elicited a General Order, in which all were deservedly praised. Soon afterwards, Lieutenant Conolly was promoted Captain into the Coldstream Guards.

From a Photograph by *Dickinson & Foster, New Bond Street*

BREVET-MAJOR GERALD LITTLEHALES GOODLAKE

(*Late Lieutenant-General*) 1ST BN. COLDSTREAM GUARDS

ON the occasion of "the powerful sortie," made chiefly against the Second Division on October 26, 1854, Major Goodlake was in command of the sharpshooters of his battalion in the "Windmill ravine," well in advance of the picket house or hut erected there. This he held against a large force, his men placing *hors de combat* no fewer than thirty-eight, one an officer, and took three prisoners, one being an officer. The Major during this combat was the only officer present, and many of his men were very young soldiers, the successors of their more matured predecessors who fell at Alma, and during the siege. In November following, in the same place, when commanding almost the same men, he surprised a picket and captured their rifles and knapsacks. The owners themselves escaped, having been already ordered to retire.

From a Photograph by *W. A. Brown & Son, London Wall*

PRIVATE WILLIAM STANLOCK

1ST BN. COLDSTREAM GUARDS

IN the early days of the siege of Sebastopol—one day in October, 1854, the date is not given officially—Stanlock, who was a sharpshooter, styled in latter days "marksman," volunteered to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and on hands and knees crept, or "crawled," to within a few yards of a Russian sentinel. Here he lay, almost at the sentry's feet, carefully noting in his mind the strength and disposition of the enemy's pickets in the vicinity. This done he returned, and having fully reported all he had seen, led to the position being attacked and captured.

This daring adventure, a devoted act of duty, was undertaken after the risk and danger had been fully explained to him by his officer, Major Goodlake.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

BREVET-MAJOR CLAUDE THOMAS BOURCHIER

(*Late Colonel*)

1ST BN. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN RIFLE BRIGADE

MAJOR BOURCHIER was among those who captured and held the Russian rifle pits on November 20, 1854.

These places, far too numerous, were, appropriately enough, called by the besiegers, British and French, the "wasps' nests." The fire from them dealt death among our brave fellows every night. Their existence for even a single day or hour longer, compatible with the safety of the thousands exposed to the fire from them, could not be tolerated. It was thereupon decided that they should be captured and destroyed. Major Bourchier in doing this so highly distinguished himself that his name and his acts of bravery were promulgated in French General Orders. On the fall of Lieut. Tryon he succeeded to the command of the 200 men of the Rifle Brigade engaged in effecting the capture.

From a Photograph by *Sheepwash, Broadstairs*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JAMES MONTGOMERY CUNINGHAME

(*Late Major*) 1ST BN. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN RIFLE BRIGADE

SIR WILLIAM CUNINGHAME, Bart., as he now is, highly distinguished himself when engaged in the capture of Russian rifle pits on November 20, 1854, a feat of heroism subsequently emulated by many of the men of his regiment (in those days there were two battalions, both being in the Crimea—a campaign which the sister regiment, the "intrepid" 60th, missed altogether).

The action of the British soldier, on this as on several other occasions, was witnessed, not to say watched, by the whole French army in the vicinity, and "off duty." The British meant to have the "pits," the Russians determined they would retain them. The "fun" began and in less than an hour all was over. The "pits" were taken. This spirited affair drew from the French General an "Order of the Day" in praise of all engaged.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Co., Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT WILBRAHAM OATES LENNOX
(*Now Lieutenant-General, K.C.B.*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

THE act of especial bravery—"cool and gallant conduct" —which gained Sir Wilbraham Lennox the Victoria Cross happened in the early days of the siege of Sebastopol. The occasion was establishing a lodgment in some dangerous rifle pits, known afterwards as "Tryon's Rifle Pit." When captured Lieut. Lennox was conspicuous, among many others, in repelling the persistent attacks and numerous attempts of the enemy to recapture so advantageous, and to them, a safe position. The attack, capture, and defence was witnessed by the whole French army, under Marshal Canrobert, who issued a stirring "Order of the Day" on "the brilliant operation;" and at his request the Rifle Brigade, under Lieut. Tryon, was selected to make the capture.

From a Photograph by *A. & G. Taylor, Manchester*

PRIVATE WILLIAM NORMAN

7TH THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT

THIS hero, on December 19, 1854, accomplished what falls to the lot of few in the battlefield. He was placed as single sentry far in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket, away in the dreary White Horse Ravine. In front of him, three hundred yards away, was a strong Russian picket. After midnight three grey-coated soldiers, under cover of rock and brushwood, stole up to his solitary post to reconnoitre. The brave Norman made no noise about their approach, and did not even appear to notice them. They approached till almost face to face with him. It was only the work of a moment to dash upon them, seize two by the collar, and quietly march them off to his picket. The third man turned and fled. The Russian picket was not disturbed, till return of the odd man.

From a Photograph by *Phillips, Hants*

CORPORAL WILLIAM JAMES LENDRIM

(*Late Quartermaster-Sergeant*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

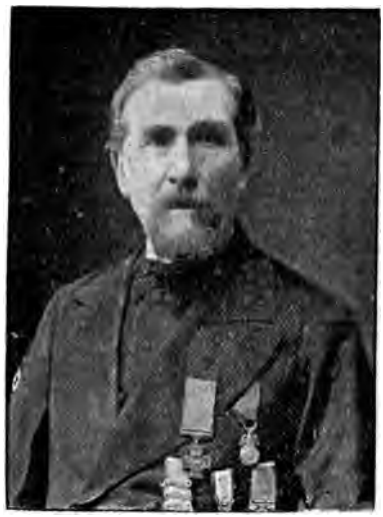
NOT once, nor twice, but thrice was the prize for valour won by William—"Billy"—Lendrim, who, together with being a valiant soldier, was a zealous non-commissioned officer, a warm friend, and a social host years afterwards, in his neat white bungalow beside the Staff College at Camberley, where he died in October, 1892. Before Sebastopol on April 11, 1855, he put out a fire among sand-bags on the parapets. This done, he set to work and repaired the breach, under, needless to say, a terrific fire. In February of the same year he was specially mentioned for taking charge of 150 French soldiers, who in one day built up No. 9 battery, left attack. Again, on April 20, he, with three others, volunteered and went forth to destroy the Russian rifle pits, which they succeeded in doing.

From a Photograph by *Ayton, Edinburgh*

COLOUR-SERGEANT (*late*) GEORGE GARDINER

57TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN REGIMENT

ON March 22, 1855, Sergeant Gardiner was Orderly Sergeant to the Field Officers on trench duty. The Russian attack was sudden and there was a momentary retirement out of the trenches. Gardiner hastened to the threatened point, rallied the men, led them against the enemy and regained the position at the point of the bayonet. On 18th of June his courage was marvellous. He remained in front of the enemy, and encouraged others to do so, taking shelter in the holes made by the exploded shells, making, sad to relate, a parapet of the dead bodies of his comrades! From this gruesome entrenchment they kept up a steady fire until their ammunition was exhausted.



From a Photograph by *A. & G. Taylor, Manchester*

PRIVATE SAMUEL EVANS

19TH (1ST YORKSHIRE) THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN

THE aged hero of this sketch volunteered, on April 13, 1855, to enter an embrasure in order to repair the damage done by a concentrated fire on a particularly well-served and consequently troublesome battery which played on the stronghold of Sebastopol. The British gunners were nearly all shot away, and while others were hastening to replace them, Evans, with Private Callaghan, who did not, however, obtain the reward his heroism merited, entered the battery and leaped into the embrasure, which they soon thoroughly repaired under, as usual, a fire of shot and shell, in spite of which they never flinched till the battery was ready for action. Mr. Evans is one of the nineteen survivors of the sixty-two who received the Cross from Her Majesty the Queen in Hyde Park on June 26, 1857.

From a Photograph

BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MATTHEW CHARLES DIXON

(Now Major-General, C.B., retired) ROYAL ARTILLERY

COLONEL DIXON was in command of a battery before Sebastopol on April 17, 1855. On the afternoon of that date, during a terrible cannonade, a shell from the enemy blew up the magazine, destroyed the parapet, killed and wounded a dozen men, dismounted or otherwise disabled five guns, and covered the sixth with clay. One only remained. With this he encouraged and helped his few remaining men to open fire, before the enemy on the ramparts in front of him had ceased cheering. This solitary gun he kept in action, working as gunner himself, until the sun went down, being all the time (some seven hours) exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries.

From a Photograph

COLOUR-SERGEANT HENRY MACDONALD

(*Late Quartermaster and Captain*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

THE enemy's rifle pits—of which there were many—were attacked in clear daylight on April 19, 1855. Without their capture and destruction the attack on Sebastopol could not be carried on. They were known to our brave fellows as the "Wasps' Nests." Sergeant Macdonald was foremost in the attack and capture. Subsequently, when engaged in carrying on a sap, close to the enemy's works, the command of the party devolved on him. All his officers being wounded, he held out in the trenches, though repeatedly attacked in force by the enemy and himself terribly wounded by grape shot.

From a Photograph by *Lambert Weston & Son, Folkestone*

PRIVATE JOSEPH BRADSHAW

(*Late*) 2ND BN. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN RIFLE BRIGADE

THIS is one of the capturers of the Russian rifle pits on the Woronzoff road, not far from the "Quarries." At sunset daily the riflemen from the fortress occupied this post, and all night long—so long as permitted—kept up a harassing fire on the works, which they partially enfiladed. This could be "stood no longer;" so, on April 22, 1855, Bradshaw (accompanied by Robert Humpston, V.C., whose portrait we are unable to give in this volume), in broad daylight, attacked and took the "Nest," which they held, and on support arriving the pits were destroyed. J. Bradshaw, for this exploit, was handed five sovereigns, and promoted on the spot. The equally brave Humpston was, later on, awarded the French war medal together with Bradshaw.

From a Photograph by *E. E. White, Cheltenham*

CAPTAIN THOMAS DE COURCY HAMILTON

(*Now Major-General retired*) 68TH THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

ON the night of May 11, 1855, during a sortie in force from Sebastopol, Captain Hamilton boldly charged the enemy, who had possessed themselves of one of our batteries. With a few of the 68th he dashed forward, sword in hand, and in less than two minutes drove the enemy out, pursuing them towards the fortress.

By his gallantry and daring, backed up by his Durham men, he was the direct means of preventing the guns being spiked and the works from falling into the hands of the brave Russians, who were in numbers ten to one against him.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT CECIL WILLIAM BUCKLEY

(*Late Captain*) ROYAL NAVY

CAPTAIN BUCKLEY, when junior Lieutenant of the *Miranda*, landed, in face of a large Russian force, and set fire to their stores and forage, at Genitchi on the Sea of Azoff, on May 29, 1855. Again at Taganrog, on June 3, he, together with Mr. Henry Cooper, boatswain, landed and fired all the Government buildings and stores. This desperate undertaking was carried out by these two officers against a force of 3000 men, specially posted there to prevent them. The only help they obtained was the slight check afforded by the fire from the boats' guns a few yards off shore. The whole stores were utterly destroyed, and this, morally and materially, hastened the fall of the great Southern fortress a few months later.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT HUGH TALBOT BURGOYNE
(*Late Captain*) ROYAL NAVY

HUGH TALBOT BURGOYNE, was senior Lieutenant of the *Swallow*, in the Sea of Azoff, in May 1855. On the 29th of that month he, together with Lieut. C. W. Buckley and Mr. J. Roberts, gunner (herein described), landed at Genitchi and destroyed, in spite of an overwhelming force, vast quantities of Government stores and forage for use of the Russian army in the Crimea. At Taganrog on June 3, he performed a similar act of daring, in face of a still stronger force.

Captain Burgoyne, fifteen years afterwards, when in command of H.M.S. *Captain*, went to the bottom with that vessel off Cape Finisterre at midnight, it is supposed, Sept. 6, 1870. Of the officers and crew, 490 souls, only 18 were saved. The names of the "lost ones" are to be found recorded on a beautiful brass tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

CHIEF GUNNER JOHN ROBERTS

(*Late*) ROYAL NAVY

MR. J. ROBERTS (whose name has recently disappeared from the Navy List, a sure sign of mourning in some cottage, in this case, perhaps, by the sea), on the 29th of May, and 3rd June, 1855, was one of the few who landed from the boats of the *Miranda* to destroy stores, forage, &c., at Genitchi and Taganrog. Right well, *too* well, for those set to guard this valuable property was the "desperate service" carried out.

Mr. Roberts was, with his companions, closely pursued by the Cossacks right up to their boats, which all succeeded in reaching. The escape was marvellous. It is hardly too much to say that the seamen of no other nation would have done, under the circmustances, anything but surrender. Here were five or six sailors pursued by mounted men—the Sikh of the Russian Army, the Cossack.

From a Photograph by *Jones & Lotz, San Francisc*

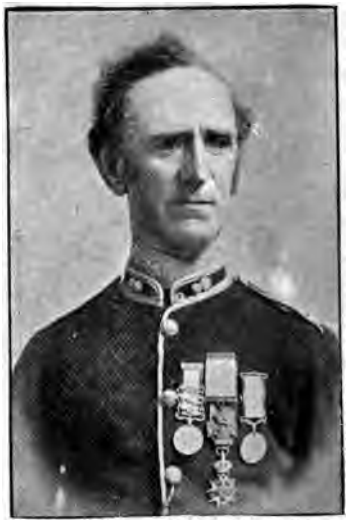
BOATSWAIN HENRY COOPER

(*Late*) ROYAL NAVY

HENRY COOPER, than whom in the whole Fleet there was no heartier companion, in peace or in war, accompanied Commander Buckley, in his gallant and successful exploit. In the hour of danger he was always ready.

To repeat what and how he acted that dark night, away on the bleak, shelterless Sea of Azoff, would be a repetition of what has been written of his Commander.

Mr. Cooper's name has, we regret to notice, disappeared from the Official Lists some short time ago, and so conclude that he may be numbered among the many of the much-regretted heroes of the Crimean campaign, which began forty years ago, the only war in which this country was engaged — in Europe — since the overthrow at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.



From a Photograph by *Glaisby, York*

BOMBARDIER (*late*) THOMAS WILKINSON

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

THE advance batteries in front of the Redan, Sebastopol, were, on June 5, 1855, knocked to pieces early in the day by a tremendous fire from the guns of the fortress, to which our men were hardly able to reply, owing chiefly to want of cover, the parapets and embrasures being hardly distinguishable one from the other, being, in trench language, "all of a heap." Wilkinson was present, and without a moment's hesitation, in face of a galling fire, mounted the earthworks, and calling for sandbags, repaired battery after battery, thus enabling our guns to reply to those behind the stone walls of the "town." For this he was specially recommended by Colonel Wesley, and in due course received not only the V.C. but also the French Legion of Honour. After being long a respected resident at York, he died there on September 22, 1887.

From a Photograph

CAPTAIN HENRY MITCHELL JONES

7TH THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT)

DURING the attack on the "Quarries," before Sebastopol, on June 7, 1855, Captain Jones performed prodigies of valour, in the face of overwhelming numbers. Repeatedly he led the men around him to repel the enemy's persistent attacks during the night, although suffering from severe wounds received early in the day.

In order to encourage his men he remained unflinchingly at his post, one of honour and of danger, the whole night, until after daylight next morning. Captain Jones was British Minister at the Court of Bangkok (Siam) during the recent troubles in that country, and now occupies a similar exalted position at Lima, capital of Peru.

From a Photograph by *Spiller, Portsmouth*

BOATSWAIN'S MATE HENRY CURTIS

ROYAL NAVY

THE act of bravery, and of humanity, which gained for this "blue-jacket" the distinction of being recorded among the other four hundred and ten winners, if not all wearers, of the Victoria Cross (many having died before being even *gazetted*) is partly given in the "record" in this volume, of Admiral Henry Raby, C.B., whom he assisted, together with another, in rescuing a young soldier of the 57th, the famous "Die Hards," on "18th of June," 1855, in front of the Redan. The "other" was a sailor also, J. Taylor (V.C.). The three sallied out of the shelter of the trench, and brought in the wounded lad, whose legs it was found were shot off. The distance they had to travel forward and back was about a hundred yards each way.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Co., Piccadilly*

CAPTAIN HOWARD CRAUFURD ELPHINSTONE

(*Late Major-General, K.C.B.*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

DURING the night of June 18, 1855, after the attack on the Redan—an unsuccessful one—this brave officer, regardless of self, got together a party of volunteers of all corps, and proceeded to bring back from under the enemy's guns the scaling ladders left behind, thus saving them becoming Russian trophies.

No sooner had Captain Elphinstone succeeded in this than he again set forth, leading the same brave spirits, in search of the wounded, who were lying close up to the walls of the Redan, whose faint calls for water could be heard from time to time. In this he was also successful, having brought in, on his back, no fewer than twenty himself. Sir Howard was, we regret to record, washed overboard during a voyage to Madeira on the 8th of March, 1890, and drowned.

From a Photograph

CAPTAIN THOMAS ESMONDE

(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*) 18TH "THE ROYAL IRISH" REGIMENT

DURING, and after, the attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855, Captain Esmonde times out of number assisted to rescue the wounded. In doing so he was exposed to a heavy shell and grape fire from the batteries of Sebastopol.

Two days after, while in command of a covering party, he rushed to the spot where a fire-ball had fallen. Without a moment's hesitation he extinguished it.

Hardly had he succeeded when a murderous fire of shell and grape was opened on the spot. His men he called upon to move aside from where the fireball had fallen, thus saving them from destruction. Though fully in view for a brief space of time to the gunners and riflemen on the fortifications he escaped unscathed.

From a Photograph by the *Stereoscopic Co.*

LIEUTENANT GERALD GRAHAM

(*Now Lieutenant-General, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

THIS is one of the ideal heroes of the war in the Crimea forty years ago. Sir Gerald's first recorded conspicuous act of bravery happened on the oft repeated "18th June," 1855. The Redan—in compliment to our brave allies, and in order to obliterate the memories of another 18th June, just forty years before—was attacked, with what result is well known. Young Graham—he was then 24—led a ladder party right up to the cannon's mouth. The repulse came. All were driven back—but not defeated. The next thought of Lieutenant Graham was about the wounded. He sallied forth, on this and other occasions, and rescued from death and misery "many officers and men." Sir Gerald Graham's later campaigns have been those of Egypt, 1882, Eastern Soudan, 1884 (El-Teb and Tamaai), and Suakin, 1885.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HOPE

(Now Lieutenant-Colonel City of London A.V.)

7TH THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT)

AFTER our brave fellows had to retire from the Redan, on the morning of "18th June," Lieutenant Hope was informed by his Sergeant-major (William Bacon), who was himself wounded, that the Adjutant (Lieutenant Hobson) was exposed outside the trenches severely wounded. Without a moment's hesitation he dashed towards the enemy's position in search of him, and found him in a ditch close to the Redan. He at once returned, amid a shower of bullets, for help. Finding that his comrade could not be removed without a stretcher he again ran back across the open and procured one, taking it on his shoulder to where the wounded officer lay, and amid shot, shell, and musketry, brought him in. On September 8, he remained with Surgeon Hale to succour the wounded and to rally the retreating men.

From a Photograph

COLOUR-SERGEANT PETER LEITCH

(*Late*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

IF the "18th of June" was not a success in 1855 as it was in 1815, it was not for want of individual pluck and heroism. Everything was against success. The hour of attack was, some say, ill-chosen—clear daylight—not that it made much difference, because our "friends," the enemy, knew well beforehand of the intended attack. Our men, instead of falling at daybreak, were mowed down in broad daylight. The subject of this sketch was one of the conspicuously brave fellows who "tried to do his duty." He, as an engineer, entered with the leading ladder party, and at once formed a caponnière, or head, across the ditch of the Redan, and also a ramp by tearing down the gabions, placing and filling them till, from loss of blood—he received many wounds—he had to give up, but not to the enemy.

From a Photograph by *Floyd, Hongkong*

COMMANDER HENRY JAMES RABY

(*Now Rear-Admiral, C.B., retired*)

IT may well, and with perfect accuracy, be said "What will not a sailor do!" Commander Raby on "18th June," hearing the piteous appeals of a young soldier of the 57th who had been shot through the legs at the Redan, climbed over the breastwork, and went out in the open, some ninty yards, to where the youth lay, and, with the assistance of John Taylor and Henry Curtis, R.N. (both V.C.), brought him to a place of safety, exposed the whole time to a heavy fire—all the missiles that could be hurled at them.

We regret the absence of Mr. Taylor's record from the volume through inability of getting his portrait. This, as in other cases, we hope to remedy in a further volume of the work.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

PRIVATE JOHN J. SIMS

(*Late Sergeant*) 34TH (CUMBERLAND) THE BORDER REGIMENT

JOHN SIMS was one of the many heroes of the "18th of June." His regiment, the successors of the heroes of "Arroyo Dos Molinos," for which battle (Portugal, October 28, 1811) it has a laurel wreath, was foremost in the attack on the Redan, whence all were forced to retire, chiefly for want of support at the right moment, which was not forthcoming, owing to the paucity of numbers for the work in hand.

Sims was, for the sake of others, fated to return to the trenches. All around him was littered with the wounded. It was broad daylight, and the enemy's fire was "cruel," the maimed men being exposed to it. The brave fellow—then only one of the rank and file—went out in the open plain and brought in, on his back or in his arms, many of the wounded and the dying.

From a Photograph by *Preston, Penzance*

SEAMEN JOSEPH TREWAVAS

ROYAL NAVY

THIS young seaman—one of the crew of H.M.S. *Beagle*, then in the Sea of Azoff—cut the hawsers of a military floating bridge, in the Straits of Genitche on July 3, 1855, thus rendering it quite useless to the enemy. This feat of gallantry was carried out within eighty yards of hundreds of riflemen. The beach was lined with troops, and even the adjacent houses were so many small garrisons, all firing at this one man, who had risked his life in his country's cause. He did not quite escape. At the moment of success, a bullet—one of the last fired—found a billet in his manly form. Still, at the time of going to press, he is hale and hearty, doubtless well provided for by a grateful country.

From a Photograph by *W. Heath & Co., Plymouth*

LIEUTENANT GEORGE DARE DOWELL

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*) ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

DURING the naval attack on the forts near Viborg an explosion took place on board a rocket-boat of the *Arrogant*. Lieutenant Dowell was at the moment aboard the *Ruby*, while his own boat was being supplied with munitions. He sprang into one of the *Ruby's* boats with three volunteers, and pulled to the assistance of the damaged boat's crew. The Russians tried their hardest to sink or destroy all, by means of grape and musketry fire. In spite of this three were rescued and placed aboard the *Ruby* by Dowell, who at once pulled back, and saved the cutter from going down. The success of this exploit was due, in a great measure, to Lieutenant Dowell taking the stroke-oar while in the boat.

Colonel Dowell is the only officer of Marines who has been decorated with the V.C., which he won on July 13, 1885.

From a Photograph by *Walker, Hull*

BOATSWAIN JOHN SHEPPARD

(*Late*) ROYAL NAVY

MR. SHEPPARD, on July 15, 1855, when serving on the *St. Jean d'Acre* before Sebastopol, proceeded alone in a punt, having on board his frail craft a heavy exploding apparatus—the torpedo of that period—into the harbour to endeavour to blow up a Russian line-of-battle ship. This exploit he twice attempted. Lord Lyons describes it "as a bold one, gallantly executed." On the first occasion he penetrated past the enemy's steamboats patrolling the entrance to Careening Bay, but could get no further, owing to the long string of boats constantly conveying troops from the south to the north side of Sebastopol. The second attempt (August 16) was made from the side of Careening Bay, then in possession of the French.

From a Photograph by *Currie, Edgware Road*

CORPORAL JOHN ROSS

(*Late*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

CORPORAL ROSS, who was known among his comrades in the Crimea as "Redan Ross" (as Dunham Massy, late 19th Yorkshire Regiment, now Lieutenant-General, is to this day known as "Redan Massy"), has no fewer than three acts of bravery to be chronicled. On July 21, 1855, he connected the British fourth parallel with a Russian rifle pit, well to the front. A month later, August 23, when in charge of the fifth line of attack on the Redan, he placed and filled twenty-five gabions under a heavy fire, while exposed to a shower of light balls. To crown all, he crept among the dead and dying to the Redan during the night of September 8, and ascertained that it had been evacuated. This act resulted in its occupation by the British early next day, and eventually led to the fall of Sebastopol, and termination of the Crimean war.

From a Photograph by *Kent, Eastbourne*

BREVET-MAJOR FREDERICK C. ELTON

(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*)

55TH (WESTMORELAND) THE BORDER REGIMENT

THAN "Fred" Elton, as he was known in subaltern days in the 55th, there was no braver, more genial, nor popular officer in the Crimea. The action which gained him this mark of his Sovereign's approbation, happened on the night of August 4, 1855, when in command of a working party in the trenches, close up to the Quarries. The fire was dreadful, and the danger of working extreme. Major Elton took pick and shovel, went into the open and began work. One of his men, speaking of this afterwards, said: "There is not another officer in the British Army who would have done what Major Elton did that night." On three other occasions also he behaved with "marked gallantry."

From a Photograph

SERGEANT ALFRED ABLETT

3RD BN. GRENADIER GUARDS

THE act of seizing a live shell, and throwing it out of danger, so to say, does not necessarily occupy much time. To do so, however, is one of the coolest and most daring, nay, devoted actions which a sailor or soldier can perform. To even touch it, to remain beside the death-dealing missile for even one second of time, as a duty, displays courage beyond all praise or reward. To do this under fire, in the darkest of dark nights, was the feat of Alfred Ablett before Sebastopol on September 2, 1855. The shell fell amid hundreds of cases of ammunition and gunpowder. The fuse was hissing madly. There was not a moment's hesitation. He seized it, ran towards the low parapet, and flung it over. A terrific explosion followed. The lives of all around him were saved, and he lives, we are glad to say, it may be, to read this brief record of his unselfish act of bravery.

From a Photograph by *J. Clark, Tetbury*

PRIVATE GEORGE STRONG

(*Late*) 1ST BN. THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS

THE hero of this sketch was one of the many instances of men—men, too, who had never been in action before—picking up the most deadly missile used in warfare—a live shell—from the cannon's mouth "grimy and hot," with the time-fuse burning, hastening to ignite the explosive which is to shatter and scatter it into thousands of pieces, dealing death and destruction all round. This was the act of valour which placed the name of George Strong on the roll of fame of the V.C. It took place on a dark and stormy night in September 1855, previous to the fall of Sebastopol. The noble and timely act saved the lives of dozens of his comrades, as the shell exploded the next instant after he had thrown it back—towards the enemy—over the parapet.

From a Photograph by *Soper & Stedman, 147 Strand*

SERGEANT DANIEL CAMBRIDGE

(*Late*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

AT the second and final assault on the Redan, on September 8, 1855, Sergeant Cambridge volunteered to accompany the spiking-party, perhaps the most dangerous service which sailor or soldier can undertake, being exposed to the gun-fire, and also the fire of the infantry supporting the gunners; and, if in the open, and the cannon are fairly captured from both gunners and infantry, there is the danger of an attack from cavalry, against which, if unsupported, a spiking-party would be powerless. He entered with his brave comrades, and was at once shot down. Nevertheless, he remained at his post, being one of the last to leave. In the evening, hearing in the distance the moans of a wounded man, he went out and brought him in. He had just reached the trench when he was again shot. The uniform worn on above portrait being taken is that of a warder of the Tower of London.

From a Photograph by *Melhuish, 58 Pall Mall*

CAPTAIN GRONOW DAVIS

(*Late Colonel*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

CAPTAIN DAVIS commanded the spiking-party on September 8, a date which, like "18th of June," will be frequently found in these few sketches on the heroes (part of them) of the Crimean War (there were, of course, many who performed prodigies of valour, who got the mere formal reward—medal and clasp). To command such a party, whether voluntarily or "detailed," seldom falls to an officer's lot, and is eagerly sought.

After the attack, he saw a young officer, Lieutenant Sanders, 30th Regiment, lying helpless, his leg being broken. Captain Davis sprang over the parapet to his aid. Twice, under a heavy fire, he crossed the open to procure help, which he at length obtained, and then assisted to carry the maimed officer under cover. Again he returned to the Redan and removed several of our wounded and dying to places of shelter and safety.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street*

ASSISTANT-SURGEON THOMAS EGERTON HALE, M.D.

(*Now Surgeon-Major retired*)

7TH THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT)

THIS brave "non-combatant" proved himself the bravest of the many brave on September 8, 1855, in at least three instances. Captain H. M. Jones was dangerously wounded (second time) in the trenches, where all had retreated except Lieutenant W. Hope. After hurriedly attending the wounded officer, he, together with W. Hope, rallied the Fusiliers. After the final repulse, he coolly went to the front, into the advanced sap, under a terrific fire, and brought in several wounded men. In this he was assisted in a most noble manner by Sergeant Charles Fisher, of the Royal Fusiliers, whose name is not, however, recorded among the heroes of the V.C.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

BREVET-LIEUTENANT COLONEL FREDERICK FRANCIS MAUDE

(*Now General, G.C.B.*) 3RD BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT)

DURING the final attack on the almost impregnable Redan, September 8, 1855, Sir Frederick Maude's bravery was most conspicuous and devoted.

He was in command of the ladder and covering party of the 2nd division. Placing himself well in front of all, exposed to round shot, fiery shell, and death-dealing canister, he led his men right into the Redan. On looking round, he found only nine or ten supporting him, all the rest having fallen before the enemy's fire. Nothing daunted, he dashed for a traverse, which he held, though dangerously wounded, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end. Sir Frederick is one of the few officers surviving who wear the bronze star for Maharajpore, fought on December 29, 1843, under Sir Hugh Gough, Lord Ellenborough being present.

From a Photograph by *Harrington, Wilton Road*

ASSISTANT-SURGEON WILLIAM HENRY THOMAS SYLVESTER, M.B.

(*Now Surgeon-Major*) 23RD THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS

DURING the attack on the Redan, Sebastopol, September 8, 1855, Lieutenant and Adjutant Dynly of the 23rd lay mortally wounded, close to the point of attack. Dr. Sylvester, under a heavy fire, ran from his post with the already wounded, and, in the open, dressed the officer's wounds, and tried to save his life. On the same date, as well as on previous occasions, he was conspicuous for his gallantry and untiring zeal in helping the wounded; so much so, that Sir James Simpson made special mention of his valour in his despatch of September 18, 1855. In addition to the V.C., Dr. Sylvester was awarded the Legion of Honour, of which he is a knight.

From a Photograph by *Sands, Old Brompton*

BOATSWAIN JOSEPH KELLAWAY

(*Late*) ROYAL NAVY

THE shore of the Sea of Azoff, where our brave blue-jackets were engaged, was the scene of the exploit which gained Joseph Kellaway the cross for valour near Marioupol. A small party from H.M.S. *Wrangler* landed to destroy stores in the dead of night in September 1855. The Russians were on the alert, and rushed upon them from their ambush, intending to cut off their retreat. One of our men became a prisoner. The others essayed to escape, and in doing so, one, Mr. Odevaine, fell. Kellaway thinking he was wounded, dashed to his rescue. While lifting Odevaine, both were surrounded by the enemy. They made a hard fight, but both were captured. The zeal, gallantry, and self-devotion displayed by Kellaway on this occasion was highly spoken of by Commander Burgoyne, who was an eye-witness of it.

From a Photograph by *Chaffin & Sons, Taunton*

CAPTAIN GEORGE FIOTT DAY, C.B.

(*Late*) ROYAL NAVY

IN the Sea of Azoff, Captain Day landed alone, and carried out successful reconnoissances *within* the enemy's lines at Genitchi, Sept. 17 and 27, 1855. The object was to ascertain the possibility of cutting out the enemy's gunboats. The nights were dark, and his only aid, a pocket compass. He advanced within 200 yards of his goal, often up to his knees in water and mud. Perfect silence reigned all round, and on board the boats. He returned, fully impressed with the practicability of the plan. Next day, however, the vessels were seen to be manned. He again made the attempt, with a like result. The dozen decorations worn by Captain Day are as follows: St. Jean d'Acre and Syria, 1840; China, 1841; Burma, 1852; South Africa, 1853; Baltic, 1854; Crimean and Turkish, 1855; Victoria Cross; Legion of Honour; Order of the Bath; and Mejidie.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER CHARLES TEESDALE,

(*Late Major-General, K.C.M.G., C.B.*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

THIS brave officer was the first winner of the V.C. in Asia. His acts of bravery at Kars are too numerous to be recorded in this brief sketch. One, however, is selected. On September 29, 1855, he volunteered to command the Turkish soldiers engaged in the defence of Redoubt Kaleh. Here his valour saved the day, or rather the night. The dispirited Turks cheered as one man the appearance among them of "Yaver Bey," as he was known to them. The Russians steadily approach, but are driven back; and then it was that Teesdale proved himself humane as he was brave. The Turks prepared to butcher the wounded. He sprang among the infuriated soldiery and prevented a massacre, an action witnessed and most gratefully acknowledged on the spot by General Mouravieff.

From a Photograph by *Hawke, Plymouth*

COMMANDER JOHN EDMUND COMMERELL

(*Now Admiral of the Fleet, G.C.B.*)

THE feat of bravery for which the bronze Cross was gained, long after the fall of Sebastopol, and hundreds of miles away from that stronghold, was performed on October 11, 1855, in the Sea of Azoff. Sir Edmund (then commander of the *Weser*) landed, accompanied by William Rickard (V.C.) and George Milestone, in the face of a large force of Cossacks, and set fire to and destroyed immense quantities of forage on the banks of the Salghir river. The blazing of the forage alarmed the Cossacks, who pursued them to the shore, pouring upon them volleys of musketry. This, as well as capture, which was imminent, they escaped. Mr. Rickard also survives that adventure of close on forty years ago.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT JOHN GRANT MALCOLMSON

(Now Captain retired) 3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY

THE Cross worn by Captain Malcolmson is the fourth won in Asia since the siege of Kars. There is a romance in connection with the winning of it. Lieutenant and Adjutant A. T. Moore (whose portrait we could not procure), at Koos-ab, on February 8, 1857, charged an infantry square at the head of his regiment, and jumped his horse over the bayonets of the Persians, a feat never perhaps performed before. The charger fell dead. Moore was at once "mobbed" by the Shah's footmen. His sword was broken, and all seemed lost. His peril was at once perceived by Malcolmson, who dashed through the now partially broken square, gave him his stirrup and safely bore him through horse and foot out of danger. By this time the 3rd Bombay had scattered the throng, who were flying for their lives.

From a Photograph by *W. J. Frost*

COLOUR-SERGEANT CORNELIUS COGHLAN

(Now Sergeant-Major)

75TH STIRLINGSHIRE REGIMENT—NOW 1ST. BN. THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

AT the siege of Delhi, Sergeant Coghlan gained immortal fame by his numerous acts of bravery. On June 8, 1857, under a heavy fire, he entered a building held by the rebels in great force, and took from it Private Corbett of his regiment who was severely wounded. On another occasion he pulled off his helmet and loudly cheered a party which showed signs of hesitation in charging into a lane, raked by a cross fire. On placing himself at their head, they charged cheerfully into the lane—filled with armed rebels, not one of whom escaped. He then returned to procure dhoolies for the wounded, being the whole time exposed to a cross fire. In this he succeeded, receiving on the spot public praise for his conduct.

From a Photograph by *Oldham, Colchester*

LIEUTENANT ALFRED STOWELL JONES

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel retired*) 9TH QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS

AT the siege of the capital of the newly set-up king, in June 1857, the 9th Lancers was engaged day and night, being the only Light Cavalry regiment there (except some natives). It is certain that the brunt of the whole cavalry work of the business fell upon it. On one occasion, June 8, at Budle-ke-Serai, under the late Sir Hope Grant, the squadron commanded by Lieutenant Jones charged a "horde" of "pandies" and, though well armed, rode through them, and captured one of their guns. With Lieut.-Colonel Yule's assistance, he turned the piece on a village strongly held by the rebels, who were driven out. Sir Hope states that nothing could have been better done than this gallantly executed feat of heroism. At Agra, on October 10 following, Lieutenant Jones received no fewer than twenty-two wounds—part of his head was cut off and an eye destroyed. He recovered, and still survives.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CADELL
(*Now Colonel*)
2ND BENGAL EUROPEAN FUSILIERS (LATE 104TH) THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

THE Flag Staff at Delhi was often a point of attack by the besieged when they attempted a sortie, as well as by their friends outside, in their futile, though not always feeble, efforts to raise the siege. On June 12, 1857, a vigorous attack was made. The pickets of the 75th and of the Bengal European Fusiliers were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers. A bugler fell, severely wounded, with the enemy almost upon him, who would, had not Cadell turned to his succour, be cut to pieces. Again, on the same evening, when his regiment was ordered to retire on Metcalfe's house, on learning that a man was left behind, he immediately went back towards the howling horde, taking with him three men, and brought in an abandoned and wounded man of the 75th Regiment. This act of heroism he and his men accomplished under a terrible fire of cannon and musketry.

From a Photograph by *Farmer, Hamilton, Ont.*

PRIVATE JOHN McGOVERN

(*Late Sergeant*) 1ST BENGAL FUSILIERS (NOW ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS—101ST)

JOHN MCGOVERN was one of the heroes of the siege and capture of Delhi. The suppression of the Mutiny was not, however, his first appearance in the "tented field," in the extension and maintenance of British power in the East. In 1852–53 he served and fought in Burmah under General Godwin, and was present at the capture of Pegu on November 21 of the former year, the same date —twenty-six years later—that Ali Musjid in the Khyber Pass fell to Sir "Sam" Browne, V.C.

During the Siege of Delhi McGovern was a "marked man" for his bravery. Wherever danger was, he was—amid the sufferings endured by all—which partially ended on its capture by Sir Archdale Wilson, September 14–20, 1857. One action of Sergeant McGovern's is specially recorded—the saving of a comrade's life on June 23 under a heavy fire from a battery of many guns.

From a Photograph by *J. Howie, Edinburgh*

LIEUTENANT ROBERT HOPE MONCRIEFF AITKEN

(*Late Colonel*) 13TH (*late*) BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

THE prodigies of valour performed by this hero extend over the whole period of the investment of Lucknow by the sepoys, from June 30 to November 25, 1857. Three times he quitted the Residency and captured cattle for use of the beleaguered. On July 3, the "pandies" fired some fodder close to our magazine, he sallied out and prevented the fire spreading; on August 20, the Baillie Guard Gate was fired, this he extinguished and saved the position. On September 25, he led a dozen sepoys of his regiment to attack two guns to prevent them being turned on Havelock, then approaching. These he captured, as well as a strong position hard by. Next morning, with a few men, he captured the Furreed Buksh Palace; on the 29th he set his heart upon a gun and captured it, together with the gunners in the act of loading. Later on he captured another gun.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Stree*

LIEUTENANT JAMES HILLS-JOHNES

(*Now Lieutenant-General, G.C.B.*) ROYAL (BENGAL) ARTILLERY

THE Cross awarded this distinguished officer was the first *gazetted* for the protracted and killing siege of Delhi, which was invested shortly after the outbreak at Meerut on May 10 and only captured, on the gates being blown in, after seven days fighting, day and night, on September 20, the third anniversary of Alma. On July 9, 1857, Lieutenant Hills (then 23) was in command of two guns of his battery, and was moving to a selected position to repel outside attacks when the camp was surprised by the enemy's cavalry. He with "signal daring . . . . alone and unsupported charged a body of the enemy's cavalry and saved his battery" (*State Papers*). His own life was subsequently saved by his commanding officer, Major (late General Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B.), whose portrait we regret could not be procured for this volume.

From a Photograph by *Broughton & Sons, Lowestoft*

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ALEXANDER KERR

24TH BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY

THE revolt of an armed and organised body is a thing too fearful and painful to contemplate. All authority is at an end. Law and order are things only to be violated. This is bad enough in a civilised country (happily it rarely occurs), but what must it be when—as it did—take place among a fanatical people as the Hindoo-Mussulman are? The 27th Bombay N.I. proved false to their salt in July, 1857, and a large body of them "made" for the stronghold of Kolapore, midway between Belgaum and Satara. They were quickly followed up—about eighty miles—by Lieutenant Kerr, then of the Southern Mahratta Horse. On reaching their place of defence on the 9th, he, with a few of his men, made a dash at the gate and broke it down. All within it were either killed, wounded, or captured, a result due to Lieutenant Kerr's dash and bravery. The mutiny was thus practically at one stroke stamped out on the Malabar coast.

From a Photograph by *Chancellor & Son, Dublin*

LANCE-CORPORAL ABRAHAM BOULGER

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*) 84TH THE YORK AND LANCASTER

THE records of the hero of this sketch may be summed up in three words—seventy-six days' battle. From the date of departure of Havelock's force from Allahabad for the relief of Lucknow on July 12, 1857, till its entry on September 25, it is only the shadow of an exaggeration to say that Abraham Boulger was not daily engaged with the enemy, either in pitched battle with his regiment or as a scout and skirmisher—always in advance. Twelve actions were fought, in all of which he took part. In Lucknow he stormed a bridge, and was the first man to enter a masked battery. His rank in 1857 and that which he now holds is sufficient indication of his meritorious service and successful career. After serving for years as Sergeant-Major he became Quartermaster in 1872, and, after taking part in the storming of Tel-el-Kebir, retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1887.

From a Photograph by *Mieczkowski w. Warszawie*

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CORNWALLIS MAUDE
(*Now Colonel, C.B.*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

THIS distinguished officer—to whose unflinching valour the first relief of Lucknow is mainly due—commanded his battery right through the dozen or more battles fought under Havelock and Outram from Allahabad till the Residency was entered on September 25, 1857. He was—in the midst of death and carnage—not only brave but cheerful. At the relief one-third of his men were shot away from the guns. He had, however, obtained a few volunteers from the infantry, whom he hurriedly taught, and with them and his own few men bore down all opposition. (Among the improvised gunners was one who highly distinguished himself—Joel Holmes of the 84th—and was awarded the V.C. in the same *Gazette* as the commander whose heroism he emulated, June 18, 1858.) Colonel Maude, after retiring from the military service, entered the diplomatic, and was Consul at Warsaw for many years. He has just written, in two volumes, "Memories of the Mutiny."

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

LIEUTENANT HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELOCK-ALLAN

(*Now Lieutenant-General, Bart., K.C.B.*)

Brigadier Commanding TYNE AND TEES VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE—DARLINGTON.

10TH THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN was the only officer who gained the Cross at Cawnpore, the scene of hard fighting and ruthless bloodshed. Sir Henry, at the battle of Cawnpore on July 16, 1857, was aide-de-camp to his father, who had just returned from Persia. The 64th (which had also returned) was suffering severely from artillery fire. The enemy, encouraged by the havoc wrought by their guns, brought up a 24-pounder. The general quietly gave the order to rise and advance. Young Havelock—mounted—placed himself in front of the regiment opposite the gun. The piece poured grape upon the advancing line. A cheer—a dash—and all was over, Havelock still leading. In a moment the flight began, which developed into a rout, the troops of the Nana flying towards Bithoor. At Lucknow Sir Henry again led a charge, the enemy in this case also being routed.

From a Photograph by *Mault & Fox, Piccadilly*

ENSIGN RICHARD WADESON

(*Late Colonel*) 75TH STIRLINGSHIRE—THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

SERGEANT-MAJOR COGHLAN AND PATRICK GREEN had a worthy fellow winner of the V.C. at Delhi, where, on two occasions on the same day, his valour and prowess was displayed in saving life. This happened on July 18, 1857, during the siege. The regiment was hotly engaged in the suburbs. Men were falling fast, from the effects of the tropical sun, and as they fell, the prowling horsemen attacked them. Early in the day Michael Farrell was thus attacked. Wadeson dashed to his rescue, bayoneted the sowar (trooper) on the spot and saved the soldier's life. Towards sunset, one of his regiment, John Barry, lay wounded, famished and helpless, and was at once pounced upon by a horseman. Here again was to be found the brave officer to rescue one and to slay the other. The late Colonel Wadeson (then Sergeant) rose from the ranks in his regiment, which he afterwards commanded.

From a Photograph by *Window & Grove, Baker Street*

LIEUTENANT ANDREW CATHCART BOGLE

(*Late Major*) 78TH ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS—SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

UNDER the chivalrous Havelock, on July 29, 1857, the gates of Oonao were blown in by the 78th. Bogle, then a lieutenant, fresh from recent victories in Persia with his regiment, got together a few men and stormed a contested passage, and opened a way for the force to advance.

From a loopholed house, strongly held by the "pandies," himself and his handful of men were exposed to a harassing fire. This place he attacked, captured and cleared the enemy out of.

At the moment of success he received a terrible wound, the pain of which, in after years, was assuaged by the recollection of the service performed and the reward bestowed. Major Bogle, after twenty-five years' retirement, died in December 1890.

From a Photograph

ROSS LOWIS MANGLES, ESQ.

(*Retired*) ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE

THE subject of this sketch enjoys the unique position of being the first of three "civilian" gentlemen who have had the V.C. conferred upon them, his peers being W. F. McDonell, Esq., Indian Civil Service, and T. H. Kavanagh of the same department, well-known among his friends and the general public as "Lucknow Kavanagh," for his devotion in quitting Lucknow in November 1857, disguised as a native Budmash (free-booter), with a message from Outram for Campbell, then at Allum Bagh. The act of valour which gained the Cross for Mr. Mangles was carrying on his back a wounded soldier of the 37th Regiment for miles under a broiling sun, on July 30, 1857. The enemy was in close pursuit, and poured upon them a terrible fire which killed or wounded almost the whole detachment, 10th and 37th Foot. On the journey, although himself seriously wounded, he bound up the wounds of the soldier.

From a Photograph by *Webster Bros., Bayswater*

CAPTAIN JAMES BLAIR

(*Now Lieutenant-General, C.B.*) 2ND BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY

IT is by the valour and dash of such soldiers as this officer that our arms triumphed in India during the awful days of the Mutiny. His record would fill this page.

They are briefly as follows: During the night of August 12, 1857, at Neemuch he set about apprehending eight mutineers who had shut themselves up in a house. He began by bursting open the door, and, sword in hand, rushed upon them. To avoid his onslaught they escaped through the roof. In the encounter he was badly wounded, despite of which he pursued, but through darkness of the night all escaped.

On October 23, at Jeerum he fought through a body of rebels who had surrounded him. He broke his sword on one of them, on which he was severely wounded. Placing himself, wounded as he was, at the head of his troop, with only the hilt of his sword as a weapon, he routed the mutineers and pursued them for miles.

From a Photograph by *Hills & Saunders, Eton*

LIEUTENANT (*late*) JOSEPH P. H. CROWE

78TH THE ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS—NOW SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

THE 78th were hotly engaged at Busherut-gunge on August 12, 1857. Here a redoubt was strongly occupied by the enemy, whence they were firing rapidly on our men. Preparations were made to carry the place by storm, there being no guns at hand to attack it with, and night was coming on. Every minute men were falling killed or wounded. All being ready for a charge, with marksmen playing on the place to keep down the fire, the word was given "go." The gallant Highlanders dashed forward, each man trying to be "first in." The race was won by Lieutenant Crowe, who outstripped all, and being followed by his men, in less than one minute the place was captured and the enemy scattered or slain.

From a Photograph by *Fradelle & Young, 246 Regent Street*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES JOHN STANLEY GOUGH
(Now Lieutenant-General, K.C.B.)
5TH BENGAL EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY

THE Goughs—they are brothers—occupy in the Victoria Cross Roll the character that the family name bears in history—honourable and distinguished. Sir Charles is the senior, born in 1832. Served through the Punjab Campaign 1848–49 when barely seventeen. During the Mutiny and ever since, his name has been a household word as a brave soldier and a kind commander. He earned the Bronze Cross four times: At Khurkowdah on August 15, 1857, he saved his brother's life, who was wounded; killed two of the enemy. Three days later he led the Guide Cavalry and, hand-to-hand, slew two of the rebels. On January 27, 1858, at Shumshabad in a charge, he attacked and sabred the enemy's leader. On February 23, at Meangunge, he rescued Brevet-Major O. H. St. George Anson and killed his assailant.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

CAPTAIN HENRY GEORGE BROWNE

(*Late Colonel*) 32ND THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY

THIS officer was one of the original defenders of Lucknow, having been shut up in the Residency from June 30. Luckily for his companions that he was one of the garrison, for few within its walls performed such deeds of daring. On August 21, 1857, he led a sortie in order to spike two guns that were laying the defences in ruins. Placing himself at the head of his men he leaped into the battery, after removing the shutters which closed the embrasures. The guns were at once spiked, when the gunners were set upon and over one hundred slain—all by this officer and a few men of his regiment.

From a Photograph by *Church, Curragh Camp*

PRIVATE PATRICK GREEN
(*Late Colour-Sergeant*)
75TH (STIRLINGSHIRE) THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

THREE days before the attack on Delhi, the hero of this narrative performed, near that city, an act of daring for which he was, in the name of the Queen, presented with the decoration on the spot by the Commander-in-Chief in India, a very rare occurrence indeed. On September 11, 1857, he was on picket at Koodsia Bagh near Delhi, where, hotly pressed by a large body of the enemy, he successfully rescued a comrade who was shot down. The General Order conferring the decoration, being unique, is copied verbatim. G.O. Headquarters Allahabad, July 28, 1858. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to approve that the under-mentioned soldier is presented, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, with the Victoria Cross for valour and daring in the field—viz., Private Patrick Green, Her Majesty's 75th Foot, for having, &c. &c.—(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

From a Photograph

SURGEON HERBERT TAYLOR READE
(*Now Surgeon-General, C.B.*)
61ST (SOUTH) GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT.

THE subject of this sketch was, in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, the first of his profession to win the Victoria Cross, by acts of gallantry of the highest order. Both took place at Delhi, September 14 to 20, 1857. On the first named date, in the city he was attending the wounded in the streets. A party of rebels advanced, and at once occupied the houses near his *al fresco* surgery, and opened fire from the roofs. He, for a moment, left his charge, and drawing his sword, called on a few soldiers close by to follow him, charged the rebels under heavy fire, and drove them off. Two of his little party were killed and six wounded. On the 16th he accompanied the regiment on the assault by it and a Belooch battalion on the magazine. He was the first to enter the breach, and, with a sergeant of the 61st, spiked one of the enemy's guns.

From a Photograph by *Hawkins, Brighton*

CAPTAIN GEORGE ALEXANDER RENNY

(*Late Major-General*)

ROYAL (BENGAL) HORSE ARTILLERY

THE command of the Delhi magazine after its capture on the 16th of September, 1857, was held by Colonel Farquhar, of the 1st Belooch Regiment, who reported that in the forenoon a vigorous attack was made on him by the enemy, and was kept up with great violence for a long time. Under cover of a cross fire from the adjacent houses, the Selemghur and the Palace, the rebels advanced on the magazine and set fire to the roof. This a Belooch soldier extinguished on the spot. Again they fired it. Captain Renny jumped on the magazine wall, and flung several shells with burning fuses among the assailants. This act of daring, and of danger to him, had the expected effect. They fled panic stricken. The attack became feeble, and the Delhi magazine and hundreds of lives were saved.

From a Photograph by *W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street*

LIEUTENANT EDWARD TALBOT THACKERAY

(*Now Colonel, C.B.*)

ROYAL (BENGAL) ENGINEERS

THE extinguishing of fire in a magazine, under fire of the enemy, is in one a triple act of daring and courage, not to say devotion for the lives of all around. The fire itself is a danger, the risk of explosion is another, and the enemy's leaden hail from house-top and loop-hole is perhaps the worst of all.

All this was felt, and gone through, by Edward T. Thackeray, then a young Lieutenant of Engineers, at Delhi on September 16, 1857. A fire broke out in a shed filled with loose ammunition. He rushed in and beat down the flames rapidly approaching the explosives. The enemy kept up a deadly fire upon him from the surrounding buildings. The flames were got under, and his comrades fighting around him in the streets were saved.

From a Photograph by *Wilson & Co., Aberdeen*

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT WILLIAM RENNIE
(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*)
90TH (PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEER L.I.) THE SCOTTISH RIFLES

THE advance on Lucknow was a series of battles from July 12 to September 25. Our force, only about 2000, fought its way through 50,000, and never once were more than checked. It consisted of the 5th Fusiliers, portion of the 64th, 78th Highlanders, a few companies of the 84th, 90th L.I., Royal Madras Fusiliers (late 102nd), 14th Bengal N.I., and two batteries R.A.—B-B. and C-B. On September 21, near Lucknow, the enemy was encountered in force. The 90th advanced on the guns in skirmishing order. Lieutenant Rennie dashed ahead of all, charged the gunners single-handed, preventing them retiring a cannon, which was captured on his men coming up. Again, in Lucknow on September 25, he charged in advance, under a fire of grape shot, and drove the gunners off, on which the guns were captured and turned upon them.

From a Photograph by *Numa Blanc fils, Cannes*

SURGEON JOSEPH JEE
(*Now Inspector-General, C.B.*)
78TH ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)

AFTER the 78th had captured the Char Bagh, at Lucknow, on September 25, 1857, Surgeon Jee most devotedly attended to the many wounded at the charge on the two nine-pounders (led by Macpherson). He procured cots, and on them, as well as on the backs of their comrades, had all removed. He then reorganised the dhooly bearers who had fled when the fighting began. On attempting to reach the Residency in the evening with his charge, he was besieged in the Mote-Mehal, where he remained the whole night, voluntarily exposing himself to a heavy "all round" fire in his exertions to dress the wounded. On the 26th he succeeded in removing the whole of the sufferers into the Residency, and to do this he had to go along the river bank, a most hazardous route, but the only safe one. By his energy, bravery, and resource, he saved the lives of all the wounded.

From a Photograph by *Fall, Baker Street*

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT HERBERT TAYLOR MACPHERSON

(*Late Major-General, K.C.B.*)

78TH THE ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)

LONG before the 78th entered Lucknow on September 25, 1857, they are said to have been heard by the captives in the Residency. The *pibroch* told them, so it is averred, that succour was at hand! At any rate when they did enter they made themselves felt.

The mutineers met the Relieving Force with a fair show of resistance, which was broken down at every point. Batteries were placed in the streets, which had to be charged by the infantry. The 78th, headed by Macpherson, the Adjutant, dashed against a two-gun battery, two heavy brass pieces, and captured them, led the whole way by the officer, who, it is related, took the thing as a matter of little importance. This brave and popular officer died in Burmah soon after the annexation of Mandalay in 1886.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

ASSISTANT-SURGEON VALENTINE MUNBEE McMASTER

(*Late*) 78TH THE ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)

ON the Relief of Lucknow by Havelock and Outram no fewer than four Surgeons gained the V.C.—two of the 78th and two of the 90th—three of whose records and portraits are given in this volume. Surgeon McMaster, like the others, acted with extreme valour and humanity during the night of the 25th, the date of the advance on the beleaguered Residency, the only spot held by Colonel Inglis and his small, famished command—his own regiment (32nd), part of the 84th, and the 16th Bengal Native Infantry, who remained faithful. There were also close upon 500 women and children. To recount what Doctor McMaster did for the relief of these by his devotion to the wounded, stricken down at the moment of victory, would be only a repetition of the acts of heroism of Dr. Jee, Sir Anthony Home and Surgeon Bradshaw (no portrait).

From a Photograph by *W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM OLPHERTS.

(*Now General, K.C.B.*) ROYAL (BENGAL) ARTILLERY

THE distinguished veteran of this sketch was one of the deliverers of the all but lost garrison of Lucknow, imprisoned, it may be said entombed, within that city in the Residency, from July 1 to September 25 before any but the bare hope of succour reached them, among the sufferers being about 450 women and children. And after Havelock and Outram had waded through blood for their liberation, the day of deliverance had to be postponed to November 17, 1857, when the second Relief was accomplished. On September 25 Sir William, so hearty was he in his work, charged with the 90th, led by Colonel Campbell, and assisted in capturing two guns which were discharging grape shot. He then galloped back to his battery for horses and limbers wherewith to carry off the captured cannon. This he successfully accomplished under, as may be expected, a dreadful fire of musketry from the loop-holed houses.

From a Photograph *taken in India*, 1859

PRIVATES HENRY WARD AND JAMES HOLLOWELL
(*Late*) 78TH ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)

THE first-named hero (his comrade is described elsewhere) was one of the Relieving Column of the Residency at Lucknow on September 25, 1857, although he did not enter the building on that date with his comrades, being well employed elsewhere. On the morning of the 26th "young Havelock" was badly wounded. The officer, together with a wounded soldier, were placed in the same dhooly. This refuge Ward stood by, in the open street, guarding it, as far as he could, against all danger. By his example, exertions, and cheerfulness he urged the bearers (natives) to persevere in carrying their double burden through a fire which almost "swept the streets." He behaved as if on parade, steady and cool, and succeeded in bringing both to the "Baillie Guard" in safety. Lieutenant Havelock was at the time Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Relieving Force. The central figure of the group was Sir Henry Havelock's bugler.

From a Photograph

SURGEON ANTHONY DICKSON HOME
(*Now Surgeon-General, K.C.B.*)
90TH PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEER LIGHT INFANTRY
(SCOTTISH RIFLES).

SIR ANTHONY HOME was, when Havelock entered Lucknow, left in charge of the wounded in rear of the column. The small escort left with him had been nearly all wounded, and the whole became separated from the main body. The few remaining men, with the wounded, were forced to enter a house, which they defended till it was set on fire. They then took shelter in a shed which they held for twenty-two hours. At length only six men and Dr. Home were able to fire. Four officers with him were all wounded. The defence now devolved on himself. By his energy and example he stimulated all to action, and through it all were saved. Three of the officers died soon after, owing to the hardships endured. To the disgrace of the Sepoys, the whole of the wounded caught in the dhoolies were put to a horrible death during the night.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

PRIVATE JAMES HOLLOWELL

(*Late*) 78TH THE ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)

THIS brave Highlander found himself, with some others, on September 26, 1857, shut up and besieged in a house in Lucknow. They were cut off from all succour. He assumed control of the defence, and behaved throughout with the utmost coolness and gallantry. He directed, encouraged, and led the few men with him, exposing himself in a fearless manner, and by his persuasive powers and cheerful disposition prevailed on his comrades, nine in all, to continue the defence in a burning house, with the enemy firing upon them through the windows. They had neither food nor water and only little ammunition. They succeeded in the defence and all were saved. Hollowell is supposed, though it is not officially recorded, to have been one of Sir Anthony Home's party in defence of the wounded.

From a Photograph by *Sheepwash, Broadstairs*

COLOUR-SERGEANT STEWART McPHERSON
78TH THE ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS (SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)

THE Cross "for valour" was bestowed on Sergeant McPherson for "many acts of gallantry" at and preceding the first Relief of Lucknow, under Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, together with the gallant Neill (Colonel of the Royal Madras Fusiliers, late 102nd, now 1st battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers). This took place on September 25–26, 1857, after a resistance, under Sir Henry Lawrence (killed) and Colonel (afterwards Sir John E. W.) Inglis, 32nd, from June 30, a period of 88 days. The act of bravery specially recorded of Stewart McPherson is the rescue of a private of his company on September 26, who was lying bleeding to death in an exposed position, with hundreds of mutineers using government ammunition upon him. The Colour-Sergeant dashed to his rescue, when the fire was redoubled, took him in his arms and brought him under cover. The 78th on this occasion gained EIGHT Crosses.

From a Photograph by *Cox, Clifton*

LIEUTENANT JOHN CHARLES CAMPBELL DAUNT
(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*)
11TH (FORMERLY 70TH) BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

THE mutinous body known as the "Ramgurh Battalion" caused widespread havoc at and around Chota Behar in the autumn of 1857. Being a high-caste corps, the disaffected Hindoos flocked to their "Standard of Revolt." Some of the best troops at hand were sent against them, among others being the 53rd under Colonel Mansfield (late Lord Sandhurst). On October 2, they were attacked. The guns were charged by Daunt and Sergeant Dynon, V.C., of the 53rd. Two were captured by them, after they had "mowed down a third of the detachment with grape." On November 2 following, Lieutenant Daunt chased a body of the 32nd (mutineers) with a few of the 45th Rattray's Sikhs and scattered them. On another occasion (when badly wounded) he attacked a body of sepoys in an enclosure, "where, but for his gallantry, all would have perished."

From a Photograph

CAPTAIN DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN

(Now General, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.)

2ND PUNJAUB CAVALRY

THIS officer's whole career during the Mutiny may be summed up in the words of the late Sir Hope Grant: "He has been distinguished for gallantry and daring throughout this (late Indian) campaign. . . . These are only a few of the gallant deeds of this brave young officer." To come to specific acts of gallantry. At the battle of Agra (where our troops, for once, were entrapped) when his squadron charged the rebel infantry, he got separated from his men and was being "mobbed" by half a dozen sepoys. These he beat off, and slew two of them. Another time (place not specified) he fought a sepoy who bayonetted him in the wrist, and wounded his horse. The sepoy fought desperately; but he was cut down. On the same day he fought a standard bearer, in face of the enemy, slew him, and captured the standard.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LANCE-CORPORAL JOHN SINNOTT
84TH YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

MR. SINNOTT was one of the defenders of Lucknow. On October 6, 1857, he went with Sergeants Glynn and Mullins, and Private Mullins to save Lieutenant Gibaut, who, in extinguishing a fire, was mortally wounded. On reaching him they found he was dead. The body was brought in. In this service Sinnott was twice wounded himself. He was there and then unanimously proclaimed by his comrades as the most worthy of the Cross. He had previously, on many occasions, accompanied this officer to extinguish fire. This action was witnessed by Sir James Outram, who was at that period in command within the Residency.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT JOHN WATSON

(*Now General, K.C.B.*) 1ST PUNJAUB CAVALRY

THE act of valour and noble example which gained this brilliant officer the Bronze Cross took place at Lucknow on November 14, 1857.

Two squadrons of his regiment came upon a large body of rebel horse. The officer who commanded—a great stalwart Mussulman—backed by six of his men, rode out. In an instant he was attacked by Watson. The mutineer officer presented his pistol and fired, without effect. The next moment he was on the point of the British officer's sword and hurled to the ground. The Ressaldar drew his sword, and with his men renewed the attack on Watson, who defended himself against the seven, until his men rushed in and routed the whole body. Sir John Watson received several cuts on the head and on both arms. A bullet passed through his tunic, and his leg was badly injured.

From a Photograph by *Burrows, South Shields*

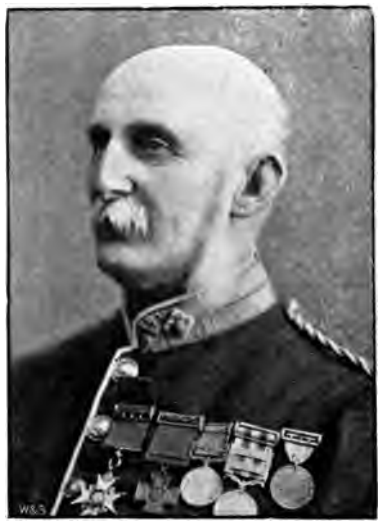
ROUGH RIDER EDWARD JENNINGS
(*Late*) ROYAL (BENGAL) ARTILLERY

THE hero of this sketch was one of those engaged at the Second Relief of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell, in November 1857. During the struggle—from the capture of the Secundra Bagh on the 16th, until the accomplishment of the heroic enterprise on the 25th—Jennings' bravery in working the guns was noticed by all, and by none more closely than the Commander-in-Chief. Jennings was not the only one of his battery who had distinguished himself. With him are associated Lieutenant H. E. Harrington, Gunners J. Park, T. Laughnan, and H. McInnis, all of whom, under clause 13 of the Royal Warrant instituting the decoration, were elected by their comrades, and in due course (Christmas Eve, 1858) were gazetted. Jennings survived his comrades by many years, having died only a few years ago, working to the last, with the Cross and medals still upon his breast, as a corporation street labourer in the north of England.

From a Photograph by *Fradelle & Young, 246 Regent Street*

LIEUTENANT HUGH HENRY GOUGH
(*Now Lieutenant-General, K.C.B.*)
1ST BENGAL (EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY)

SIR H. H. GOUGH's first opportunity was at Alumbagh, Lucknow, on November 12, 1857, when in command of Hudson's Horse. During an engagement he charged across a swamp and led to the capture of two guns, defended by a large force. Here his horse was twice wounded. His turban (most European officers of native cavalry wear that head-dress on parade) was cut almost to his head while fighting three sepoys. Again, on February 25, 1858, near Jellalabad, Lucknow, he showed a brilliant example to his men when he was ordered to charge the enemy's guns. They followed him, and the guns were lost to the enemy. In this conflict he engaged in numerous single combats, until disabled by a musket ball, as he charged two sepoys with fixed bayonets. He had two horses killed, was shot through the helmet, and severely wounded.



From a Photograph by *Fradelle & Young, 246 Regent Stree*

MAJOR JOHN CHRISTOPHER GUISE
(*Late Lieutenant-General, C.B.*)
90TH (PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEERS L.I.) THE SCOTTISH RIFLES

MAJOR GUISE was awarded the Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, in action on November 16 and 17, 1857. The act or acts of gallantry being of a general character no details are given in the official documents, beyond that he was chosen by the officers of the regiment as being the most worthy and distinguished among them all, some forty in number, among them being the present Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, then a Captain with the 90th (and who would, had the Royal Warrant been retrospective, be, there is little doubt, one of the first to have appeared in the Official Gazette for his valour in Burmah with the 80th regiment, on March 19, 1853, when he led a storming party of the 18th Royal Irish, and his own regiment, against the stronghold of Myatoon, on which occasion he received his first wound). General Guise died much regretted, February 5, 1895.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT THOMAS JAMES YOUNG

(*Late Commander*) ROYAL NAVY

THIS young officer was in charge, under Captain Peel, of the guns of the Naval Brigade at the Relief of Lucknow, November 1857. On the 16th the attack on the Shah Nujjiff took place, under the eye of Sir Colin Campbell. The fire from this battery was so admirable that all stood and wondered. The enemy within, to judge by the cheers that went up outside after each discharge, especially the gun worked by Lieutenant Young and William Hall, must have trembled with fear, expecting every moment that a breach would be effected and the hour of reckoning had come. The walls, however, proved too strong for even 24-pounders, and the mutineers were safe until pounced upon by the 93rd. It is not too much to say that were it not for the prowess displayed by Captain Peel's officers and men, Lucknow would have been another Delhi, both at the second Relief and the Capture in March 1858.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

WILLIAM HALL

(*Captain of the Foretop*) ROYAL NAVY

THE venerable-looking hero of this sketch is one of the deliverers of Lucknow, on the second appearance before it of Sir Colin Campbell, November 1857. Mr. Hall is the first of three men of colour on whom the Cross has been bestowed for conspicuous gallantry. The portraits of the others (Samuel Hodge, 4th, and W. J. Gordon, 1st Battalion West India Regiment) we are unable to procure, so beyond their names nothing more appears, much to our regret, in this volume. The Naval Brigade brought with them, from Calcutta, their own ship's guns. And nobly they worked them twice at Lucknow. Hall was captain of one, when the Shah Nujjiff was attacked on November 16. Despite the fire poured upon him and his "crew," they ran the gun to within twenty yards of the wall, thus escaping a good deal of the fire they were exposed to. Captain Peel specially reported on the bravery of Hall, who in due course became a V.C.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

COLOUR-SERGEANT JAMES MUNRO

(*Late*) 93RD THE SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

IN November 1857 took place the Second Relief and withdrawal of the garrison—*i.e.*, the relief and the relieved of September. From the 16th to 25th was one continuous battle. Many and varied were the acts of bravery displayed by all, from blue-jacket to Commander-in-Chief. A few were selected for special recognition, while not a few of the very many passed unnoticed. This must be ever so, where all excel in military operations. Sergeant Munro's action, however, was one calling for a special mark of reward. At the attack, and of course capture, of Secundra Bagh (Alexander's Garden), he rushed to the rescue of his Captain (E. Walsh), who was wounded and in danger of being cut down. He took him in his arms, bore him away, and so saved his life. Soon after, Munro was himself badly wounded and rescued from a fearful death.

From a Photograph by *Charlemont, Sydney*

SERGEANT JOHN PATON
93RD THE SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

THE Second Relief of Lucknow, and the 93rd, affords another opportunity of recording an act of daring and heroism which is hard to equal. The walking round a stronghold may not appear to be a great feat. But when the reader learns that within the place, which is thickly loop-holed, there are thousands of bitter, savage enemies, who cannot escape, if inclined to do so, and dare not surrender, the opinion is sure, if ever entertained, to be altered. The Shah Nujjiff was a formidable place at Lucknow. There appeared to be no chance of assaulting it. Sergeant Paton tried and succeeded in finding an opening. Leaving the main body of the regiment, he crept round the place, exposed to fire at every loop-hole. Suddenly he came upon a breach in the wall, a kind of sally port. He at once returned and reported to his Colonel, who led his men to the spot, through which they charged, and the key to Lucknow was captured on November 16, 1857.

From a Photograph by *the Stereoscopic Co.*

LIEUTENANT NOWELL SALMON

(*Now Admiral, K.C.B.*) COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE Shah Nujjiff at Lucknow was a point most keenly contested by the rebels at the Second Relief in November 1857. The defenders were in comparative safety within its strong walls, while the attacking force was exposed to the full fire of the occupants. The brunt of the attack fell to the Naval Brigade—from H.M.S. *Shannon*, under Captain Peel, V.C. There appeared to be no means of checking the fire, or returning it with effect, save one. At an angle or corner of the "Shah" grew a fine tree close to the wall. Volunteers were called for to climb this and from its branches open fire on those within. Admiral Salmon, then Lieutenant, together with John Harrison, Boatswain's Mate, at once responded. Both climbed the tree, and while one loaded the other fired on those on the walls. Soon afterwards the place was captured by the 93rd Highlanders. Harrison also received the V.C.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Stree*

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BERNARD HACKETT

(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*)

23RD THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS

AT the Secundra Bagh, near Lucknow, on November 18, 1857, a young Corporal of the 23rd was dangerously wounded, and lay in an exposed position under fire of the enemy. There seemed no earthly hope for him. Lieutenant Hackett, on seeing his danger, together with George Monger, V.C., rushed out and, placing him between them, brought him under cover and procured medical aid, by which his life was saved. On the same date he displayed conspicuous courage in getting on a burning bungalow, off of which he tore the thatch to prevent its being set on fire. While doing this he was the target for hundreds of sepoys in the houses close by, who poured on him an incessant fire. He escaped all. Sad to relate, however, he met his death by the explosion of his own gun some years ago in Ireland.

From a Photograph by *Ball, 17 Regent Street*

LIEUTENANT HARRY NORTH DALRYMPLE PRENDERGAST

(Now General, K.C.B.) ROYAL (MADRAS) ENGINEERS

THRICE, if not oftener, was the Cross "for valour" gallantly earned during the Mutiny in India by the very distinguished and popular hero of this portrait. The first occasion was on November 21, 1857, when, at Muudisore, he saved the life of Lieutenant G. Dew, 14th Hussars, and was wounded by the assailant of that officer. At Rathgurh and at Betwa, under Sir Hugh Rose, the hero of one of the longest marches with troops on record (1084 miles through Central India, the capturer of 150 guns, and the victor of over thirty engagements), he was wounded and his horse killed, when charging with the 14th Hussars, under Captain Need, against the Peishwa's army. In our own day Sir Harry will be best remembered as the conqueror of King Thewbaw, of Burmah, and of his capital, Mandalay, November 1885.

From a Photograph by *Maneck & Co., Bombay*

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK SLEIGH (LORD) ROBERTS
(*Now General, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*)
ROYAL (BENGAL) ARTILLERY

THE services of this highly distinguished officer, even those which deal with his gaining the V.C., can be but barely touched upon here. Twice in one day alone, he gained what many have since won under his command. On January 2, 1858, the enemy being pursued, were caught up at Khodagunge. In the distance he saw two Sepoys running off with a standard. Putting spurs to his jaded horse he overtook them as they neared a village. They turned upon him. Both presented their loaded rifles—one pressed the trigger. The cap alone exploded. He dashed upon them, cut one down and captured the flag. Later on in the pursuit he struck down another mutineer who was keeping at bay with rifle and bayonet a loyal Sowar. "His gallantry on every occasion has been most marked."

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT JOHN ADAM TYTLER,
(*Late Colonel, C.B.*)
66TH (*now* 1ST GHOORKA) BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

CHOORPOORAH is a place little known in history beyond the action fought and won there on February 10, 1858, during the Indian Mutiny.

The British force, the loyal Ghoorkas, on advancing to attack were met with a hurricane of round shot, grape, and rifle balls. Lieutenant Tytler, being mounted, charged ahead of his men, quite alone, upon the guns. He engaged, hand-to-hand, the gunners and footmen of the enemy, who were strongly entrenched and well under cover. The Ghoorkas, coming up, captured both the guns and the position at the point of the bayonet.

In this, not quite unprecedented, brave attack, Lieutenant Tytler was shot and speared twice—in the left arm and in the chest. A shot also passed through the sleeve of his sword arm.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT JOHN JAMES McLEOD INNIS

(*Now Lieutenant-General*) ROYAL (BENGAL) ENGINEERS

THE action for which this honour was conferred is one of the many instances of daring, dash, and heroism to be found recorded in this volume, during the Indian Mutiny. Sultanpore was held in force by the rebels, and was attacked on February 23, 1858. A line of skirmishers covered the advance, and in the far distance the guns of the enemy could be seen. Being closely pressed by the skirmishers they retired to a fresh position. Here they loaded a heavy piece, which would have ploughed through the column, had not Innis dashed ahead alone, and shot the gunner who was about to fire. Here he remained, the mark for hundreds of riflemen sheltered in huts hard by. He beat back the gunners until aid reached him. The guns were captured and the rebels routed. By his bravery and dash he saved many lives by this one display of it.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street*

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK ROBERTSON AIKMAN

(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*) 4TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

OUDE has still another hero to be chronicled. Lieutenant Aikman, near Lucknow, on March 1, 1858, was in command of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry, and having obtained information at daybreak of the proximity of a body of rebels—some 500 infantry, 200 horse and two guns, under command of Moosahib Ali Chuckbdar, he hastily mounted 100 picked men and marched upon them—three miles off the high road. The attack took place without a moment's hesitation. They were utterly broken and routed, 100 being left on the field. The guns were captured, and the survivors driven into the Goomtee, the river on which Lucknow stands. The attack took place under the fire of an adjacent fort. Aikman, in the *mêlée*, was slashed across the face by a sabre and disfigured for life—a valuable and noble life, which closed in October 1888, he having dropped dead at a ball in Scotland.

From a Photograph by *Davidson & Co., Jarrow*

CORPORAL WILLIAM GOATE

9TH QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS

THIS brave, faithful, and young soldier—as he then was, took part in the Siege of Lucknow, or rather its capture, in March, 1858.

On the 6th of that month, while in action with the enemy's cavalry, he cooly dismounted and took up the body of Major Smyth—2nd Dragoon Guards, the Queen's Bays of olden days, and who it was thought was only wounded—which he attempted to remove off the field, where he fell. The attempt he was obliged to abandon, being surrounded by the enemy's horse. Not to be beaten, he made a second attempt, this time under a heavy fire, and succeeded in his endeavours, and, in defiance of the rabble around him, removed the officer's body out of reach of those waiting to violate and mutilate it, though *religiously* opposed to the shedding of blood. Such was the "mild Hindoo" of 1857.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

LIEUTENANT THOMAS ADAIR BUTLER
(*Now Major*) 1ST BENGAL FUSILIERS (LATE 101ST) ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

DURING the final struggle for Lucknow, its brief siege and sharp capture, in March 1858, the "Royal Bengals" —now 1st Bn. The Royal Munster Fusiliers—played a conspicuous part, as it did at Delhi in the summer of 1857, gaining no fewer than five V.C.'s in both years. The subject of this brief sketch—for such it is—accomplished one of the many daring deeds performed, to a certain extent, by all alike in the suppression of the greatest revolt in the world's history. On March 9, in order to ascertain the enemy's position and to inform his superiors, he swam the river Goomtee on which stands the city of Lucknow, mounted the parapet of a work, and remained there for a considerable time exposed to the enemy's fire and a midday sun, until Sir Edward Lugard had the battery occupied. This river is infested with the hideous and deadly alligator.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS EDWARD HENRY FARQUHARSON

(*Late*) 42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

STILL another of the 42nd! This time Lucknow is the scene. The act to be recorded is one of the bravest men can perform—charging, capturing, and spiking guns in position fully manned and supported. This dashing exploit part only of Lieutenant Farquharson's company accomplished near the Martinière on March 9, 1858, during the brief siege by Sir Colin Campbell. The result of this devoted and daring act of heroism was immense. The positions gained during the day were secured from artillery fire all night, besides, needless to add, many lives being saved. Next day while holding with the same men an advanced position this brave officer was severely wounded.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT WILLIAM McBEAN
Late Major-General) 93RD THE SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

DURING the Siege of Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), March 14 to 19, 1858, the 93rd were among the assailants the most gallant, as was the case during the second relief in November. In both events this gallant body of Scots, the "thin red line" of Balaclava fame, gained no fewer than seven Victoria Crosses—six at the relief in 1857, and one at the siege and capture, as above mentioned. The distinguished hero of this sketch gained it at the capture, or in one of the events leading to it. At the attack on the Begum Bagh on the 11th, in the main breach, which he entered with his men, he, with his claymore, struck to the earth, to rise no more, ELEVEN of the mutineers. He was in stature small, but an athletic man; a man who, from a private soldier, rose step by step to the command of his regiment, and died, holding the rank of Major-General, not many years ago.

From a Photograph by *Winter, Derby*

CAPTAIN HENRY WILMOT
(*Late Major*)
2ND BN. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN RIFLE BRIGADE
(*Now Colonel Sir H., Bart., C.B., 1st V.B. Derbyshire Regt., V.D.*)

DURING the Siege of Lucknow in March 1858, Captain Wilmot's company was on the 11th engaged with a large force of mutineers at the Iron Bridge. It was almost hemmed in, and many had fallen. Towards the end of the contest he found himself, with only four men, at the end of a narrow street. In front of and around him were hundreds of the enemy. One of the four was shot through the legs and lay helpless. Two of the survivors (Corporal Nash and Private D. Hawkes) took up the wounded man, and Hawkes, though severely wounded, carried him a long distance, Captain Wilmot covering the retreat, firing with the men's rifles, which were loaded for him by the others. Both Nash and Hawkes received the Victoria Cross.

From a Photograph

SEAMAN EDWARD ROBINSON

THIS was one of the gallant Naval Brigade at the Siege of Lucknow in the second year of the great Sepoy rebellion, known in history as the "Indian Mutiny." Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) lay siege to this last stronghold of the Oude mutineers early in March. On the 13th of that month the battery worked by the Naval Brigade became ignited through the sandbags taking fire. This battery was within fifty yards of the Sepoy riflemen. All our brave fellows in that awful sun of Oude, amid the dust, the sand, indeed, the dirt, had to keep under cover. Not so Edward Robinson in the hour of danger. He jumped on the burning sandbags and quickly extinguished them, receiving as he did so a dangerous wound—a scar of honour—which he still carries with him, being one of the survivors of Lucknow.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

MAJOR RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE

(*Now Lieutenant-General, C.S.I.*) ROYAL (BOMBAY) ARTILLERY

GENERAL KEATINGE (then Major) contributed largely to the capture of the stronghold of Chandairee on March 17, 1858. Placing himself at the head of the column he led it through the breach which was raked by a cross fire. He was first to enter, where he fell wounded. His knowledge of the existence of a small path leading across the ditch saved the column from dreadful loss. This pathway he had examined the night before. Though wounded at the outset he struggled on and led his men into the fort, where he was again struck down.

The Commander-in-Chief (Sir Colin Campbell) highly extolled his gallantry and devotion. Major Keatinge was at the time Political Officer with a Brigade of the Central India Field Force. No wonder if instead of the third he wore the second class of the Star of India.

From a Photograph by *Stephens, Harrogate*

LIEUTENANT AYLMER SPICER CAMERON

(*Now Colonel, C.B.*) 72ND THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S OWN HIGHLANDERS

KOTAH, in Central India, during the Mutiny was a troublesome quarter. The heart of the rebels quaked when Lucknow fell, some ten days before the event here narrated happened. The mutineers had become desperate—a terror to their own peasantry, and a nuisance to the British authorities. In March 1858, the 72nd were fighting day and night in the jungle—between Neemuch and Gwalior. On the 30th an armed band, strongly posted in a loop-holed building in Kotah, was attacked. Lieutenant Cameron headed a small party of his regiment and stormed the place. In the fight he slew, single-handed, three of the defenders. He was severely wounded—losing half of one hand by a tulwar cut.

From a Photograph by *Bourne & Shepherd, India*

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT HUGH STEWART COCHRANE
(*Late Colonel*) 86TH ROYAL COUNTY DOWN (2ND ROYAL IRISH RIFLES)

JHANSI, in Central India, was the scene of the exploit which gained for this young officer the priceless prize—the Cross for Valour. It happened on April 1, 1858, eleven months after the first shot and carnage took place at Meerut, on Sunday evening, May 10, 1857.

A company (No 1) of his regiment was ordered to take a gun. Being mounted, he dashed forward alone, in advance by hundreds of yards of his men, exposed to the musketry fire of the rebel infantry in rear of the battery, as well as the fire of the gun itself. Charging headlong on the panic-stricken gunners, who gave way as one man, he kept possession of the piece till his men came up. He also attacked the enemy's rear-guard, who shot three horses from under him, his attack upon them being so close and resolute.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT JAMES LEITH
(*Late*) 14TH THE KING'S HUSSARS

ON April 1, 1858, the troops engaged at Betwah, which was attacked under Sir Hugh Rose (late Lord Strathnairn), had a powerful force to contend with—powerful in point of numbers.

During the action, individual European officers and soldiers or native followers were surrounded by the enemy — now fighting in despair since the fall of Lucknow. Many of these fell under the tulwar of the revolted Sepoys. Captain Need—to whose regiment Lieutenant Leith belonged—was, after a charge, surrounded by a rabble of infantry (mutineers), and on the point of being bayonetted, when his comrade charged upon them single-handed and rescued the Captain from certain death.

From a Photograph by *Collenette, Guernsey*

CAPTAIN HENRY EDWARD JEROME

(Now Lieutenant-Colonel)

86TH THE ROYAL COUNTY DOWN (2ND BN. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES)

FOUR times within two months on the burning and arid plains of Central India, the theatre of many such exploits, did Captain Jerome distinguish himself in face of the enemy to such a degree as to merit that prize which money nor influence, however powerful, cannot obtain—the Victoria Cross.

At Jhansi on April 3, 1858, with the assistance of Private James Byrne, V.C., of his regiment he removed out of action, under the usual "heavy fire," Lieutenant Sewell, who was severely wounded at an exposed part of the fort which was under attack. At the capture of Chandairee, at the storming of Jhansi, and in action with a powerful force, in point of numbers, on the Jumna on May 28, his bravery was most conspicuous. In the latter action he was severely wounded.

From a Photograph by *Mercer, Enniskillen*

CORPORAL MICHAEL SLEAVON

ROYAL ENGINEERS

DURING the attack on the rebel stronghold of Jhansi, held against the British under the Ranee (queen) of that State (who was one of the few noble spirits during the mutiny in India), Corporal Sleavon performed, under fire, what would in that country be considered a feat —and not a cool one—in time of profound peace. The attack was on April 3, 1858, about the hottest part of the year. For hours in the broiling sun this brave fellow worked, and by his example encouraged others to do so —in the open trenches. He placed himself at head of the sap and never relinquished his post until the work in hand—an important one—was finished. His conduct is reported as having been worthy of the highest praise.

From a Photograph

SERGEANT WILLIAM NAPIER

1ST BN. 13TH THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

AT Azimghur, under Lord Mark Kerr—the present colonel of the regiment—Sergeant Napier displayed conspicuous gallantry. He was on baggage-guard. Private B. Milnes fell severely wounded. He remained beside him, at the risk of his life, being surrounded by Sepoys. He bandaged his wound—a hail of lead falling around him. His escape was as marvellous as his coolness. When able to move the wounded man, he raised him on his shoulders and brought him in safety to the convoy. This took place on April 6, 1858, and is mentioned in a despatch from Lord Mark Kerr dated August 2 following.

From a Photograph

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARTIN CAFE
(*Now Lieutenant-General*)
56TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

FROM under the enemy's fire poured upon him on the glacis of the fort of Ruhya on April 15, 1858, Captain Cafe bore away the body of Lieutenant Willoughby, of the 14th Punjaub Rifles, who was shot down as he gained the position. In this he was assisted by three men of the 42nd, so well known as the Black Watch (Lance-Corporal Thompson, Privates Cook, V.C., Spence, V.C., and Crowie). During the sad procession, Spence was mortally wounded, and to aid him Captain Cafe immediately ran, leaving to the others the removal of his comrade's body. Spence, it is regretted, died of his wounds on the 17th. Crowie's name does not appear among those gazetted to the Cross—through his early death most probably. Ruhya is a small place some 75 miles N.W. of Lucknow. It was here the gallant Adrian Hope fell.

From a Photograph by *Sheppwash, Broadstairs*

PRIVATE JAMES DAVIS

(*Late*) 42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

ON April 15, 1858, the Black Watch attacked the fort of Ruhya. Davis was one of the advanced party accompanying the officer of Engineers, who was reconnoitering the place in order to ascertain the position of the entrance. Here Lieutenant Bramley was shot dead. There were no dhoolies nor bearers, no mode whatever of conveyance to remove the body of the young officer. Davis at once, though exposed to a heavy fire, offered to bear the corpse away and return to the main body. He was then close under the walls, and in the dead heat of a midday sun, with no shelter, he took up the officer's body and bore it away for some miles through the jungle. This brave fellow died in his native city, Edinburgh, two years ago. His priceless Cross and medals, including clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, have passed into the hands of a private collector in London!

From a Photograph by *Henderson, Perth*

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT JOHN SIMPSON

(Late Quartermaster) 42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

EARLY on the morning of April 15, 1858, the gallant Black Watch attacked the fort of Ruhya, in which it suffered severely. Officers and men fell fast from the fire poured upon them. There were not wanting helping hands to succour those who fell wounded. The subject of this all too brief sketch of the affair, and the daring deeds done, was "everywhere" helping the fallen—now an officer, now a private.

Two cases are specially recorded: Lieutenant Douglas was, when within forty or fifty yards of the parapet, shot down. Simpson rushed to his aid under a hail of lead and brought him under cover. Again he rescued a wounded private, lifted him up and bore him out of danger.

From a Photograph by *Rourke, Perth*

LANCE-CORPORAL ALEXANDER THOMPSON
(*Late*) 42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

THE gallant Black Watch, as a body, performed prodigies of valour at Ruhya on April 15, 1858. Individuals here as elsewhere, wherever that corps has been engaged—from Egypt (1801) to Kirbekan—have maintained the credit of Scotland and the Highlands. The subject of this account of an act of bravery and humanity was a young lance-corporal. Seeing an officer mortally wounded he immediately, forgetful of personal safety, went to his aid. The officer was found to be dead. He then volunteered to assist Captain Cafe, to remove the body, which, if left, would be hacked and mutilated. The enemy's fire, from rifle and gingal, was opened upon them, as they bore the body down the steep glacis. Captain (now General) Cafe was, together with two others of the 42nd (Spence and Cook), awarded the V.C. Spence, however, did not live to receive it, having died two days afterwards.

From a Photograph

PRIVATE SAMUEL MORLEY
(*Late*) INDIAN MILITARY TRAIN

ON the evacuation of Azimghur in the days of the Indian Mutiny by the troops of the notorious Koer Singh on April 15, 1858, a squadron of this corps, together with some Horse Artillery, were sent in pursuit. On coming into action, a troop was ordered to charge. Lieutenant Hamilton, commanding the 3rd Sikh Cavalry —also in pursuit—was struck from his horse and at once set upon by the enemy, who hacked him while on the ground. Seeing this, Morley, whose horse had been shot from under him, at once dashed in on foot to the officer's rescue, and, with Farrier Murphy, V.C., cut down the Sepoys, and fought them hand-to-hand till assistance arrived, thus saving Lieutenant Hamilton from being slain on the spot.

From a Photograph by *Millar, Hamilton*

COLOUR-SERGEANT WILLIAM GARDNER
42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

THE 42nd saved Bareilly—and all its European inhabitants. This place, the capital of Rohilcund, was a hotbed of sedition during the Mutiny. The action, known among military men of that period as the battle of Bareilly, took place on May 5, 1858. The Black Watch was early in the day hotly engaged. During the action Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, the commanding officer, was knocked off his horse. He lay on the ground stunned, and was at once set upon by three ghazees (fanatical braves). Colour-Sergeant Gardner rushed to his aid, and in a moment bayonetted two of them. He then attacked the third, who was, however, despatched by a man of the regiment. (Letter from Captain Macpherson to officer commanding the regiment.)

From a Photograph

SERGEANT-MAJOR JAMES CHAMPION
8TH THE KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS

IN the action and pursuit at Beejapore, in Central India, on September 5, 1858, Sergeant-Major Champion highly distinguished himself. Both his troop officers were wounded early in the day. He was himself soon afterwards shot through the body. Finding himself in command of his troop, however, he remained in the saddle the whole day throughout the pursuit, and slew many of the enemy, hand-to-hand, with his revolver. At the battle of Gwalior he greatly distinguished himself in the charge with his regiment on June 17, 1858. Sergeant-Major Champion is one of the immortal "Six Hundred," having charged with his regiment into the Valley of Death, on the ever-memorable October 25, 1854.

From a Photograph by *Fradelle & Young, Regent Street*

CAPTAIN SAMUEL JAMES BROWNE
(*Now General, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.*) 46TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

IN an engagement with the rebels, under Khan Ali Khan, on August 31, 1858, at Seerporah, the distinguished and universally-known hero of this sketch pushed ahead of his men, with only a native orderly, on a 9-pounder, placed to command the approach to the enemy's well-chosen position. The gun had been fired to try the range, it being just daybreak. Sir Samuel—as he now is—dashed at the gunners in order to prevent them reloading and firing upon his men who were coming on with the bayonet. A fight between the officer and gunners ensued in which, after he had cut down one of them, he was himself cut across the left knee, and afterwards received another sword-cut which severed the left arm at the shoulder. His chivalrous object was, however, fulfilled, the gun being kept unloaded and was at once captured by the infantry, and the gunners slain.

From a Photograph

ENSIGN PATRICK RODDY
(*Now Colonel*) BENGAL ARMY

SIR HOPE GRANT—in his day the genial Sir Hope—was the official witness of the gallant conduct on several occasions of Ensign Roddy during the Mutiny in and around Oude (a territory as large as Holland and Belgium) during 1857–58. Instances, in this case as in many others, are sparingly recorded. Here is one. The Kupperthulla contingent, on its return from a remote place called Kuthirga, on September 27, 1858, Ensign Roddy, who was serving with that force, charged an armed rebel whom the cavalry were one and all afraid to even approach, as each time they moved he quietly dropped on his knee and covered the horseman nearest him. Roddy's Irish blood and spirit could stand the farce no longer. Gripping his sword firmly, he dashed upon him. True to his intentions, the rebel fired and killed the officer's horse. He was eventually gripped and sabred. He was a Subardar of the 8th N.I.—a powerful and a determined character.

From a Photograph by *Abdullah Freres, Constantinople*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES GEORGE BAKER
BENGAL POLICE BATTALION

To charge and scatter a force of 1000 infantry—fully armed and backed up by a troop of cavalry—with only sixty horsemen may well be described, as it was, in the words of Lord Clyde: "the most gallant of any during the war."—India, 1857–59. This is what was done under command of the distinguished officer here portrayed. The scene of it was at Suhejnee, near Peroo, on September 27, 1858. Not a shot was fired by Lieutenant Baker's Mounted Police, who charged upon the enemy with a hearty cheer. They were taken in the centre and flank by Lieutenant Broughton. A half-hearted stand was made, and a few scattered volleys fired. They then broke and fled. Pursuit followed for miles through the jungle. The horses were, however, soon exhausted, and many of the rebels escaped. Lieutenant Baker is now in command of the Egyptian Police, and holds the rank of Pasha.

From a Photograph by *Cobb & Son, Woolwich*

TRUMPETER THOMAS MONAGHAN AND

(*Retired*)

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS)

AT Sundeela, in the province of Oude (annexed to the British dominions in India on the eve of the Mutiny), on October 8, 1858, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, C.B. (now General and Colonel of his old regiment), their commanding officer, was attacked by a body of Sepoys in a dense jungle. They opened fire on the Colonel at close quarters, and then rushed upon him with their

From a Photograph by *Winter, Waterford*

PRIVATE CHARLES ANDERSON

(*Now Corporal retired*)

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS)

swords. He was, after he had shot five or six, cut down by two fearful blows. Corporal Anderson and Trumpeter Monaghan rushed to his rescue. The enemy was kept at bay till Colonel Seymour rose to defend himself, when the whole of the mutineers—some forty in all—were cut down by Colonel Seymour, Monaghan, and Anderson.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

LIEUTENANT HANSON CHAMBERS TAYLOR JARRETT

(*Late Colonel*)

26TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY

AT the village of Baroun, in the vicinity of Lucknow, on October 14, 1858, Lieutenant Jarrett came upon a party of Sepoys—seventy in number—who had fortified themselves in a strong brick building. The only approach to the place was a very narrow street commanded by a terrible fire from the house. He called on the men of his regiment to follow him. Only four responded. With these he dashed down the street for the entrance. Through a shower of bullets he reached it and pushed his way up to the walls. Here he was met with the bayonet. With his sword he beat these up and endeavoured to force his way in. Being so feebly supported he was not successful, and amid a hail of lead rejoined the main body. This brave officer died in India a few years ago, where for years he held the post of Conservator of Forests.

From a Photograph by *the Stereoscopic Co.*

LIEUTENANT HENRY EVELYN WOOD
(*Now Lieutenant-General, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*)
17TH THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS

AT 14 he entered the Royal Navy. At 16 he took part in the battle of Inkerman, where he greatly distinguished himself, and *won* the Victoria Cross, and was present at the attack on the Redan. In 1855 he became a Cornet in the 13th Hussars. The Mutiny found him in India—Lieutenant in the 17th Lancers. For his valour in that country on at least two occasions he was *awarded* the V.C.—a decoration he would have had for the Crimea, only for quitting the Royal Navy. On October 19, 1858, at Sindwaho he attacked nearly single-handed a body of rebels and scattered them. At Sindhora he, with two men of Beatson's Horse, rescued a native official from a band of outlaws who were about to hang him. For these services he was again recommended for the V.C., which he only received on September 4, 1860. Sir Evelyn Wood is at present Quartermaster-General of the Army.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street*

MAJOR CHARLES CRAUFURD FRASER
(*Now Lieutenant-General, K.C.B.*) 7TH QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS

SIR CHARLES FRASER (Colonel, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars) was awarded the Victoria Cross for an exceptionally gallant act of bravery and humanity on December 31, 1858. An officer (Captain Stisted) and some men of the regiment were drowning in the river Raptee, Oude, having plunged in in pursuit of flying rebels. Major Fraser, as he then was, at once jumped in to the rescue of all, under a terrible musketry fire from the opposite bank. He succeeded in saving the officer and men, although he was at the time partially disabled by a wound received on June 13 at Nawabgunge when charging with his squadron. The Royal Humane Society has bestowed a special medal on Sir Charles Fraser for this act of gallantry.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

PRIVATE HENRY ADDISON

(*Late*) 43RD THE MONMOUTHSHIRE L.I. (1ST OXFORD L.I.)

THE memory of Henry Addison of the 43rd should live for ever. Few of the numberless heroes of the Indian Mutiny have behaved in face of death more heroically. The place was Kurrereah, on January 2, 1859, the third year of the Mutiny. A political officer (Lieutenant Osborn) was attacked by a large force of pandies. Addison rushed to the officer's aid. The enemy swarmed around them. Death stared each in the face. Both were wounded. Addison, however, by sheer pluck, succeeded in keeping the rebels at bay till aid reached. He was terribly wounded, losing a leg in the conflict He died only a few years ago.

From a Photograph by *Bourne & Shepherd, India*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES AUGUSTUS GOODFELLOW

(*Now General*) ROYAL (BOMBAY) ENGINEERS

THIS was the last Victoria Cross granted in connection with the Indian Mutiny, and the place of action seems to have been the last stand made. Beyt, in Kattywar, was the scene, and the period well towards the end of 1859—viz. October 6. Here Lieutenant Goodfellow highly distinguished himself on that date. A soldier of the 28th Regiment was shot under the walls of the fort. The officer rushed to his rescue, being exposed the whole time to heavy matchlock fire. He bore off as he thought a wounded man, but on getting under cover he found him to have been shot dead.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Stree*

LIEUTENANT ROBERT MONTRESOR ROGERS
(*Late Major-General, C.B.*) 44TH (EAST) ESSEX REGIMENT

THIS veteran officer was one of the seven who so distinguished themselves at Taku Forts, August 21, 1860, as to have been rewarded by the bestowal of the Cross for valour. Lieutenant Rogers, together with private John McDougall of his regiment, in their eagerness to enter and, by themselves if possible, capture the place, dressed and armed as they were, jumped into the stagnant waters of the ditch or moat, through which they swam to the walls, and finding an unguarded and open embrasure they entered. Rogers and his companion in the voyage to Taku Fort were positively the first Englishmen who set foot in it that day. Both were awarded the V.C. on August 13 following. Major-General Rogers, regretted by all who ever knew him, died on February 5, 1895—on the same date as General Guise, V.C.—both officers of the 90th, a regiment commanded by the former through the Zulu war, 1879.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT EDMUND HENRY LENON

(*Late Major*) 67TH (SOUTH) HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

CLOSE upon thirty-five years ago this country, together with France, was at war with China. Then, as now, her troops were scattered by a mere handful. On August 21, 1860, the Taku Forts were attacked and captured, not, it can be said, without heavy loss—about 500 killed and wounded — among the allies. The subject of this sketch at the attack displayed that reckless daring which so often leads to victory. Tired of hammering with shot and shell, or perhaps of waiting, at the gates when the moment of assault came, he, with some others, sprang into the ditch, filled with stagnant water, on the land side, swam to the walls and entered through the embrasures. He was one of the first to gain a footing on the walls. His companions of the 67th in this novel method of capturing a fortress were Lieutenant Burslem and Private Lane, both V.C.'s.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL BURSLEM

(*Late*) 67TH (SOUTH) HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

THE capture of the Taku Forts in this sketch needs no further description than that given in the case of Lieutenant Lenon, brief as that necessarily is. Lieutenant Burslem, however, added to his feat of passing over to the fort by water, in endeavouring (with Private Lane, V.C.) to pull down the wall and enlarge an opening in it, in which they succeeded and passed in, when both were severely wounded. The absence of Lane's portrait does not necessarily preclude his act of heroism being touched on here. His name has long since disappeared from the Estimates and Army List, as has Lieutenant Burslem's from the latter.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

SEAMEN GEORGE HINCKLEY
ROYAL NAVY

THERE was slight trouble with the Celestials in 1862, as well as in 1860 it would appear, judging by the fact that George Hinckley, of H.M.S. *Sphinx*, was awarded the decoration—of which a sailor was the first winner—so late as October 9 of the former year for an act of extreme bravery at a place named Fung Wha, which is a city, no doubt on the coast of that immense empire. Mr. Cocker, Master's Assistant, was wounded on the advance on the gate. Hinckley offered to carry him to the shelter of a joss-house 150 yards away, under, as is ever the case, a heavy fire of musketry, gingals, and (Chinese-like for variety) stinkpots. He had a similar errand of mercy to perform immediately afterwards—Mr. Bremen, described as an officer of Ward's forces having been also severely wounded. He bravely performed both duties, and on February 6, 1863, was awarded the Victoria Cross.

From a Photograph by *Chancellor, Dublin*

COLOUR-SERGEANT JOHN LUCAS

(*Late Sergeant-Major*)

40TH, 2ND SOMERSETSHIRE (NOW SOUTH LANCASHIRE) REGT.

THE Victoria Cross has been gained in every part of the world, even at or near the antipodes. In New Zealand hard fighting with a brave enemy took place many years ago. This hero—he looks it all over, and through life bore out the appearance presented in this portrait—had, four-and-thirty years ago (March 18, 1861), his valour and his discipline put to a severe test. On that date he was engaged with a party of Maoris in the Huirangi bush. All were shot down around him, even the officer, Lieutenant Rees. His party being either killed or wounded, he took charge of the sufferers and their arms, keeping up a steady fire on the enemy till assistance reached him under Lieutenants Gibson and Whelan. Had he flinched in the slightest they would have been at once rushed upon and destroyed. Two years ago he died in Dublin, the capital of his native land.

From a Photograph

ENSIGN (*late*) JOHN THORNTON DOWN AND 57TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX, THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN

THE distinguished, and in the case of Dudley Stagpoole, doubly distinguished, young heroes, whose portraits are given on these pages, gained the Cross together in the New Zealand bush on October 2, 1863, at Pontoko. The act of valour was one of the noblest that sailor or soldier can accomplish—the rescuing of the wounded. This was done with the usual accompaniment in such cases of a heavy fire. Both were volunteers in response

From a Photograph by *Faulkner, Woolwich*

DRUMMER DUDLEY STAGPOOLE, (D.C.M.)

57TH (WEST) MIDDLESEX, THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN

to their Colonel's call. Dudley Stagpoole occupies the unique position, it is believed, of being the only man who was ever awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal as well as the Victoria Cross. The medal he received for previous rescues during his service in New Zealand. Ensign Down died, quite a boy, early in the sixties. Dudley still survives—the hero it may be said of two V.C.'s.

From a Photograph by *Debenham, Southsea*

ASSISTANT-SURGEON WILLIAM TEMPLE

(*Now Brigade-Surgeon*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

DURING the attack on the Maori stronghold at Rangiriri, New Zealand, on November 20, 1863, Dr. Temple was conspicuous by his disregard of the dangers he was exposed to in assisting the wounded. He, together with the late Colonel Pickard, C.B., V.C., frequently crossed a point swept by the enemy's fire in order to procure water for the many wounded lying about, among them being Captain Mercer, R.A., most dangerously hurt. Of the many men under cover, not one could be found—the fire was so severe and deadly—to perform this service. All, nevertheless, bore undying testimony to the gallantry displayed by Dr. Temple and Lieutenant Pickard, Brigade-Surgeon Temple is now Medical Officer of the London Recruiting District, St. George's Barracks, Charing Cross.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR FREDERICK PICKARD

(*Late Colonel, C.B.*)

ROYAL ARTILLERY

AT Rangiriri, New Zealand, in November 1863, the gallant officer here described gained (with Doctor Temple, to use his professional title) the Victoria Cross for a most meritorious and humane act. The pah (entrenchment) was littered with wounded officers and men, all calling, some loudly, others faintly for water. Time after time, Pickard, then a young lieutenant, exposed himself to the fire concentrated on the entrance, in order to obtain the life-saving liquid. The men around him under cover could not for the moment be prevailed upon to expose themselves, the fire being so severe. Captain Mercer, R.A., was one of the most dangerously wounded in this affair.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Stree*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN CARSTAIRS McNEILL
(*Now Major-General, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*)
107TH BENGAL INFANTRY (NOW THE ROYAL SUSSEX)

To save a fallen or disabled person, in face of the enemy, under fire, is one of the noblest of military virtues. For this the Cross was awarded to Sir John McNeill, then Aide-de-Camp to Sir Duncan Cameron. On March 30, 1864, at Ohanpu, on observing the enemy, he dispatched an orderly for infantry, and together with Private Vosper watched the Maoris. Suddenly they were attacked by about 50 armed men. Both had to ride for their lives. Vosper's horse fell and threw him. He was at once charged by the enemy. The Colonel, on looking round and seeing the danger, galloped back to his aid, caught his horse and helped him to mount. Fire was poured upon them. They had to fly for their lives, no help being at hand. Vosper owes his life more to the officer, for in a few moments, he states, he would have been tomahawked or shot.

From a Photograph by *Cobb & Son, Woolwich*

ASSISTANT-SURGEON WILLIAM GEORGE NICHOLAS MANLEY

(*Now Surgeon-General, C.B.*) ROYAL ARTILLERY

AT the Maori pah, Tauranga, New Zealand, on April 29, 1864, Doctor Manley most devotedly and nobly risked his life in his efforts to save that of Commander Hay of the Royal Navy, and many others. He volunteered to accompany the storming party into the pah. Here Commander Hay was mortally wounded, and when removed he followed, amid a hail of lead, to attend upon him. This done, he again volunteered to go into the pah in search of wounded. All being over, with many found there, Doctor Manley was the last man to quit it. He is one of the four V.C. officers who possess the Royal Humane Society Medal for saving the life of a man of the Royal Artillery in New Zealand on July 21, 1865. For service with the British Ambulance 1870–71, Dr. Manley has received the Prussian steel war medal, the Iron Cross, and the Bavarian Order of Merit.

From a Photograph by *Tait, Hokitika, N.Z*

SAMUEL MITCHELL

(*Captain of the Foretop*) ROYAL NAVY

TAURANGA, New Zealand, was a hard nut for the forces employed in the suppression of the Maori troubles, 1860–66. Time after time it was taken, and somehow retaken or occupied. On April 29, 1864, the Te Papa was attacked and much mischief followed. Commander Hay, of H.M.S. *Harrier*, was mortally wounded. Mitchell, the naval hero of Te Papa, took him up tenderly and brought him away from under fire. He was begged of by the dying officer to leave him and seek his own safety. To say "no" he would not think of even to his dying officer; but he would not, nor did not go. Exposed himself to the full force of the enemy's fire he remained till—so to say—the ship went down beside the Commander whose coxswain he was. For this act of fidelity and bravery he was recommended for and awarded the Cross—which he still lives to wear.

From a Photograph by *Farmer, Gateshead-on-Tyne*

CAPTAIN FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH

(*Late Lieutenant-Colonel*)

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE) OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY

COLONEL SMITH was one of eight officers (15 in all) who by their gallantry gained the V.C., under the Southern Cross, in New Zealand. The attack and capture of Tauranga on June 21, 1864, was the occasion, and the circumstances, briefly but to the point, are as follows: He was remarked by all for the manner in which he led and controlled his men, and for the gallantry he displayed within the pah. Early in the attack he was wounded. This neither prevented nor deterred him from keeping with his men. He jumped into the rifle pits and hand-to-hand engaged the Maoris, showing the utmost encouragement to all engaged. It is to be regretted he cannot be spoken of in the present tense, as he died on July 22, 1887.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood.*

SERGEANT JOHN MURRAY

68TH THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

IN the whole records of the heroes (411) of the Victoria Cross, there is only one parallel case to the action herein described — that of the late Major-General McBean (93rd) at Lucknow. On June 21, 1864, the Tauranga pah, New Zealand, was attacked by, among other corps, the 68th, and of course captured. Murray attacked one rifle pit in which lay ten men, all ready to fight for their native soil and their lives, or to take that of their enemy. These he attacked and (it comes hard to record it) killed or wounded every one of them. The similarity above alluded to ends here, as the Maoris were by far a nobler enemy than those of William McBean's at Lucknow seven years before.

From a Photograph by *Nicholls, Sandown*

CAPTAIN HUGH SHAW

(*Now Major-General, C.B*) 2ND BN. 18TH "THE ROYAL IRISH"

MAJOR-GENERAL SHAW became Ensign at sixteen, in 1855, and served in the Crimea at end of that year. In 1857, he proceeded with his regiment to Bombay, where for two years he was in the field, under Sir Hugh Rose. Was Adjutant 1859 to 1864, when, on promotion to Captain, he proceeded to New Zealand and joined the 2nd Battalion, then engaged against the brave Maori rebels. The act of valour that gained him the Cross, which has been since through two other campaigns, took place at Nukumaru, January 24, 1865. Here Captain Shaw commanded a force ordered to clear the bush. Having advanced in extended order to within thirty yards of the enemy his men began to fall. Moving them under cover of an offensive-defensive palisade, he called for volunteers to aid him in rescuing a severely wounded comrade, close up to the enemy. Being at once responded to, he, with four men, amid a heavy fire, rushed forward, and together removed the wounded man under cover.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT HENRY WILLIAM PITCHER
(*Late*) 4TH PUNJAUB INFANTRY

THE Umbeyla Expedition on the north-western frontier of India, under Sir Neville Chamberlain and the late Sir John Garvock, is only now remembered officially and by the few survivors. It was a long and tedious undertaking. It produced two heroes, singled out from the many, for special recognition. The officer whose portrait and sketch is given (the other is Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Fosbery) on October 30, and November 13, 1863, led a few of his men to recapture the Crag Picket, after the garrison had, on each occasion, been driven in by the enemy. The enterprise was a desperate one. The hill-men were in a position to hurl rocks down the only approach that led to the picket, or picket-house more likely. Pitcher, on the 30th, after he had led his men to the topmost rock, was hurled back by a large stone thrown upon him, and on November 13, severely wounded. Colonel Fosbery is a survivor of these feats of gallantry.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

DUNCAN GORDON BOYES
(*Late*) (*Midshipman*) ROYAL NAVY

IT will be news to many to learn that no fewer than three blue-riband decorations of the Victoria Cross were gained in the far East—Japan—over thirty years ago. The war was not against the Government of that country, however, but against some Princes who were, it is supposed, in open rebellion against the Tycoon for opening up ports to foreign shipping. On September 6, 1864, the batteries of Simonas'iki were attacked by Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper, K.C.B. Midshipman Boyes carried the Colours of the *Euryalus*. On the charge being sounded he dashed ahead of all in face of a terrible fire. Both his colour-sergeants were wounded, one mortally. He was only prevented from jumping among the enemy by being ordered back by Captain Alexander, C.B. The Colour was six times shot through. Mr. Boyes did not long survive his honours, having died in 1869.

From a Photograph by *B. C. Bishop, Poole*

THOMAS PRIDE
(*Captain of After-Guard*)
ROYAL NAVY

MR. PRIDE is one of the two colour-sergeants, as recorded in the sketch devoted to Midshipman Boyes in the foregoing page. He not only survived his desperate wounds on that occasion, but is at present a survivor of the event. After he had been shot in the chest he still ran ahead beside his officer, occasionally turning round and cheering his comrades on. The stockades and batteries were captured and destroyed and an end put to the pretensions of Prince Nagato, the name, it is believed, of the rebellious noble who defied not only his own Sovereign but the power of England, France, and the Netherlands. Satsuma's fleet of steamers had been previously destroyed by Admiral Kuper at Kagosima on August 15.

From a Photograph by *Kivlan, Leominster, Mass.*

WILLIAM SEELEY
(*Seaman*)
ROYAL NAVY

PREVIOUS to the attack on the batteries and defences of Simonas'iki on September 6, 1864, the hero of this sketch, who is also a survivor, was, it would appear, sent ashore alone to ascertain the enemy's position and strength. This hazardous duty he carried out with great daring and intelligence, which has been borne testimony to by Lieutenant Edwards, who commanded a company during the attack. Having performed his reconnaissance he joined his comrades in the charge, leading them on to the weakest points and to victory, even after he had been shot through the arm.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT JAMES DUNDAS
(*Late*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

THERE is hardly a native State on the frontiers of India that this country has not being at war with. Bhootan, a quiet and little-known State among the Himalayas, was the theatre of an expedition in 1864, for good reasons, no doubt, and was under the supreme command of an able officer, the late Sir Henry Tombs, V.C. The hero of the expedition described here, by his gallantry on April 30, 1865, may be said to have finished the war on that date. Lieutenant Dundas (together with W. S. Trevor, V.C.), forced his way into the Bhootanese stronghold or blockhouse at Dewan Giri in clear daylight, his example being at once followed by Sikh soldiers, who till then made no attempt. To enter he had to climb a wall fourteen feet high, inside of which was about 200 desperate men. Both officers were wounded. Lieutenant Dundas has long since passed away, but his comrade, General Trevor, survives.

From a Photograph

ASSISTANT-SURGEON CAMPBELL MILLIS DOUGLAS, M.D., AND—
(*Now Brigade-Surgeon*)

THE scene of action for which the Victoria Cross was awarded for the gallant and plucky feat performed by Doctor Douglas and four young soldiers on May 7, 1867, was the wild and savage island of Little Andaman in the Bay of Bengal. A ship, the *Assam Valley*, had touched at the island, and part of the crew went ashore. They were never afterwards heard of. A party of the 24th under Lieutenant W. T. Much, was despatched from Rangoon to ascertain their fate. Some of the soldiers landed and were at once attacked by the natives. A storm in the meantime arose and the surf became a raging sea. The boats from the vessel, manned by

From a Photograph by *Fritsch, Pittston, Pa.*

—PRIVATE THOMAS MURPHY

2ND BN. 24TH (2ND WARWICKSHIRE) SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

Doctor Douglas, Privates David Bell, James Cooper, William Griffiths, and Murphy, twice worked most gallantly to make the shore, which they succeeded in doing, and thus saved from certain death seventeen of their comrades. Lieutenant Much commanded the whole party and behaved so admirably, that, on attaining his captaincy, he was promoted Major, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel retired. Doctor Douglas, Bell and Murphy survive; Griffiths fell at Isandhlana, and Cooper died at Birmingham a few years ago. Lieutenant Glassford, 24th, who came as a volunteer, was drowned. This was the first "batch" of SIXTEEN Crosses gained by the old "Green Howards."

From a Photograph by *Oldham, Colchester*

DRUMMER MICHAEL MAGNER AND—

THE two young soldiers here recorded gained the Cross "for valour" on Easter Monday, 1868 (April 13), at the storming of Magdala, Abyssinia, under the distinguished Engineer officer, Sir Robert Napier, afterwards so well and universally known as Lord Napier of Magdala. The troops early in the day advanced to the attack. All were in high spirits and eager to have the "business" over. On reaching the gate, the only entrance, the head of the column, which had to move in file or in "fours," met with serious obstacles. A few men of the 33rd, with an officer of Engineers, moved away in search of another entrance.

From a Photograph by *Church, Curragh Camp*

—(*Late*) PRIVATE JAMES BERGIN

33RD THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

They climbed up a cliff, reached the defences, and forced their way in through a strong fence of thorns and routed the defenders of the gateway. The first two to enter and engage the enemy, hand-to-hand, were Magner and Bergin, the former only a boy of fourteen on joining the service, and one of the youngest in years who ever wore the Victoria Cross. Bergin volunteered his services for the Expedition, from the 108th Regiment, and was some years afterwards transferred to the 78th Highlanders. This fine young Irishman died a few years ago.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

MAJOR DONALD MACINTYRE

(*Now Major-General*) BENGAL STAFF CORPS

THE Looshais—ever a troublesome border tribe, or hill-men, on our Indian frontier—had a "high time of it" at the end of 1871 and into January 1872. The Ghoorka soldier—the Japanese of the Indian Army, as these little hillmen have been lately styled—when commanded by British officers, have always crushed the marauding Indian border hillmen—tribes they can hardly be called. On January 4, 1872, their chief stockaded village, Lalgnoora, was attacked. The assault, up the steep and rugged hill-side, was led by Major Macintyre. On reaching it, it was found to be on fire. This did not deter the intrepid British officer of the party. He sprang up the stockade, and entered the place. The enemy at once cleared off, and the "war" may be said to have ended. This Expedition was under command of Generals Nuthall and Bourchier.

From a Photograph by *Lock & Whitfield, Regent Street*

LIEUTENANT MARK SEVER BELL

(*Now Colonel, C.B.*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

COLONEL BELL'S records from the Ashantee War are described, and well they may be, as "distinguished," "brave," "zealous," "resolute," and "self-devoted." At the Battle of Ordashu on January 4, under Sir John McLeod, commanding the 42nd (the Black Watch), his conduct is mentioned as gallant and distinguished. He was always in front, urging on and encouraging unarmed Fantee labourers, engaged as a working party, who, poor fellows, were not only exposed to the enemy's fire in front and flank, but to that of the wild fire of our own native levies in the rear. By his splendid example and disregard of danger, he caused these men to do what even European troops are never expected to do in war—to work under fire, face to face with a resolute and, in this case, savage enemy, without a covering party.

From a Photograph by *the Stereoscopic Co*

LIEUTENANT EDRIC FREDERICK, LORD GIFFORD

(*Now Major*)

24TH (2ND WARWICKSHIRE) SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

THIS nobleman is the first peer, as such, who ever gained that which confers more honour upon him than even the patent of nobility. As a young Lieutenant of the 24th, Lord Gifford embraced the opportunity of proceeding to Ashantee, 21 years ago. Soon after setting foot in that strange and savage land, his lordship was placed in command of the Native Scouts. He behaved splendidly. He was ever afoot, ever on the move—daily, hourly on the enemy's track. Prisoners innumerable he captured, till Coomassie was reached. It is officially stated that the taking of Bequah on February 1, 1874, was due to his knowledge of the enemy's movements for days previously. During the whole Expedition his life, which it may be said he carried in his hands, was passed almost among his scouts.

From a Photograph by *Browne & Shepherd, India*

CAPTAIN REGINALD WILLIAM SARTORIUS

(*Now Colonel, C.M.G.*) 6TH BENGAL CAVALRY

THE splendid figure and equally splendid cavalry officer here portrayed, and whose action, one of perseverance combined with daring coolness, is described, is one of two pairs of brothers who hold the V.C. (*See* Sir C. and H. Gough.) Being on special duty, or it is believed on leave to England from India, he accompanied the Expeditionary Force to Ashantee in 1874, where he had, though not officially mentioned, some stirring adventures eastward of Coomassie after the action at Abogoo on January 17, 1874, where, under a deadly fire from the bush, he removed a native Sergeant-Major, who, as it transpired, was mortally wounded, to a place of safety. This Houssa N.C. officer bore the name of Braimah Doctor. See also his brother's record, p. 208.

From a Photograph

LANCE-SERGEANT SAMUEL McGAW

(*Late*) 42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

AGAIN, it is the 42nd—the Royal Highland. The recording of this humble hero—in manner and deportment, so as remembered when serving three-and-twenty years ago with his regiment, at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, under Sir John McLeod—makes the ninth, but not the last winner, since eight were gained during the Indian Mutiny. This is one of four Crosses gained under Sir Garnet (Viscount) Wolseley in the Expedition to Ashantee, 1873–74. The record is a simple one, yet full of all that should be ever emulated. At the Battle of Amoaful on January 21, 1874, on the march through the bush on Coomassie, McGaw was badly wounded early in the morning. He encumbered no ambulance during the day. He had a section to command, and with it he marched and fought till the sun went down. Four years afterwards on landing in Cyprus from Malta he dropped dead.

From a Photograph by *Knight, Newport*

MAJOR HANS GARRETT MOORE

(*Late Colonel, C.B.*) 88TH THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS

THE badge for valour, herein described, was the first awarded for the series of wars in the Cape, from 1877 to 1881, including six in the Boer War, which ended at Majuba Hill. The subject of this sketch gained the Cross as follows: At a place called Komgha, in the heart of the Gaika country, on December 29, 1877, he risked his life to save that of a Frontier Mounted Constable (Private Giese), who was dismounted. Seeing him in danger, Major Moore charged to his rescue. Too late! The poor fellow was overpowered and killed. His death was avenged, Moore shooting dead many of his assailants, and receiving in return an assegai wound in the arm. After having commanded the 93rd Highlanders for some years, this brave officer lost his life in one of the Irish lakes in trying to save others.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

LIEUTENANT REGINALD CLARE HART

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

LIEUTENANT HART was on convoy duty on the barren hillsides of Afghanistan on January 31, 1879, near a place called Dakka. The force was suddenly attacked on all sides. Many fell from the Afghan fire, among them being a fine fellow, a trooper of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who lay wounded in a river bed, 1200 yards off. The brave officer, seeing his danger, ran the whole way, with the speed of a *Hart*, over rocks and boulders, exposed to a heavy fire. He reached the prostrate man as the enemy were about to cut him up, drove them off and brought him in with the aid of some others who followed on. Colonel Hart has the R.H.S. medal for saving life at Boulogne, July 1869, a medal from the Mayor of that town, a Medal of Honour, first class, from the President of the French Republic, and a Silver Clasp, for saving life in the Ganges Canal, Roorkee!

From a Photograph

CAPTAIN EDWARD PEMBERTON LEACH

(*Now Colonel, C.B.*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

THE action which gained Colonel Leach the coveted prize of the Victoria Cross was fought among the hills of Afghanistan, far away in the Khyber Pass. A tribe called the Shinwarris was the foe. The place Maidanah, and the date March 17, or St. Patrick's Day, 1879. Captain Leach's command was covering the retirement of a Survey Escort bearing a mortally wounded officer (Lieutenant Barclay, 45th Rattray's Sikhs). The escort was pressed on all sides. Leach placed himself at the head of the brave Sikhs, and dashed against overwhelming numbers of the tribesmen. In the charge he slew three of them, in return for which he received a severe wound from an Afghan knife in the left arm. Only for his determination and gallantry, the whole party would have been annihilated.

From a Photograph

LIEUTENANT WALTER RICHARD POLLOCK HAMILTON

(*Late*) BENGAL CAVALRY (GUIDES) AND FORMERLY 70TH EAST SURREY REGIMENT

THE award of the Cross to this young hero was made, so far as he was personally concerned, alas! too late. At the moment of his name appearing in the *Gazette*, October 7, 1879, his body lay, most probably, unburied, somewhere in Kabul, where, on September 3, he fell fighting with the gallant Cavagnari. Six months previously, at Futtehabad, April 2, 1879, he led a charge after his Commanding Officer, Major Wigram Battye, had fallen. He was then the only European officer left. With a cheer he led his men, avenged the death of his comrade, and scattered the Afghans. This was not all. During the charge, he saw Sowar Dowlut Ram attacked by three of the foe. His horse was killed, underneath which he lay, helpless. Hamilton dashed to his rescue, cut down his assailants, and saved the sowar's life.

From a Photograph by *Walery, Regent Street*

CAPTAIN O'MOORE CREAGH

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*) BENGAL STAFF CORPS

AMID the mountains of Afghanistan the Cross worn by Captain Creagh was nobly won on April 21, 1879. The scene is laid at the village of Kam Dakka on the Kabul river, which meanders through the Khyber Pass, entering Hindustan near Peshawar. The powerful Mohmunds threatened an attack, to meet which Captain Creagh moved out with 150 men. The enemy came on ten times that number. The villagers joined them, and the little force had to retire on a cemetery, which was made defensible. Here he was attacked all day up to 3 o'clock, when relief reached him from Dakka. The repulse of the enemy was wholly due to the bayonet. A charge by the 10th Bengal Lancers, under Captain D. M. Strong, routed them, many being driven into the river. Sir F. Haines is of opinion that but for the gallantry of Captain Creagh all must have perished.

From a Photograph

MAJOR GEORGE STEWART WHITE

92ND THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

(*General, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India*, 1893)

SIR GEORGE WHITE became Ensign of the 27th Inniskillings in 1853. In 1863 he was Captain in the "Gordons," and for seventeen years performed the duties of a regimental officer, rising to the command in 1881. On the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari at Kabul in September 1879, the 92nd was in the Kuram valley with Roberts. The battle of Charasiah took place on October 6, followed in December by a series of battles around Kabul, in all of which the Highlanders distinguished themselves. At Charasiah he won the Cross by charging a fortified hill with only a few men. In the famous march of "the ten thousand"—Kabul to Kandahar in August 1880—he accompanied his battalion. At the battle of Kandahar September 1, he dashed ahead of his men and captured a gun. For this he was again "named" by Lord Roberts, whom he has succeeded as Commander-in-Chief in India.

From a Photograph by *Byrne & Co., Richmond*

CAPTAIN EUSTON HENRY SARTORIUS

(*Now Colonel*)

59TH (SECOND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE) EAST LANCASHIRE REGT.

ON the "Kandahar side" during the second year of the late war in Afghanistan one of the most daring exploits of that prolonged campaign took place. A surprise on the British camp had been planned by the Ghilzais. This becoming known, was frustrated by their being surprised instead. The scene of the exploit was at Tazi, the enemy's position being an almost inaccessible hill—Shah-jui. On the morning of October 24, 1879, after surprising and scattering a picket, this place was attacked by Captain Sartorius, and captured with the loss of only one man, who was unfortunately cut down at the moment of victory. The Captain was himself severely wounded in the hands. Colonel Sartorius is one of the four V.C. officers who hold the bronze medal of the R.H.S., for saving the lives of three young girls at Broadstairs, June 1869.

From a Photograph by *Shrubsole, Norwich*

THE REV. JAMES WILLIAMS ADAMS, B.A.

(Chaplain to the Forces, India)

THE annals of the heroes of the Victoria Cross bear testimony to no nobler acts of humanity and devotion on the battlefield than the triple act of valour by the Rev. J. W. Adams at Kabul, December 11, 1879, under the eye of Sir Frederick Roberts. The 9th Lancers had charged and re-charged the Afghans swarming around the guns. Among the many wounded was a youth of that regiment, who, after a charge, struggled to reach the Staff. As he gained the rock he fell exhausted. The chaplain sprang from his horse, and hurried with him to the ambulance. Returning, when crossing a deep water-course, he saw two of the Lancers drowning, with their horses upon them. He rushed down the steep bank, seized one man and released him, and then the other. The Afghans were close upon them. The maimed men he helped to the bank and the lives of both were saved.

From a Photograph by *Edwards, Hyde Park Corner*

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HENRY DICK-CUNYNGHAM

(*Now Major* 93RD) 92ND THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

IT is seldom one hears of a stimulus being required to get a Highlander to rush upon the foe. In the face of overwhelming numbers, however, and from other causes, the best of men and of regiments often hesitate, on the sudden impulse or thought can we beat them, or—on the principle is it worth while. Something like this—nothing more—happened, so it is related, at the Sherpur Pass outside Kabul on December 13, 1879, among the few opposed to the many that day. Noticing some momentary hesitation—an unusual thing among his men—Lieutenant Dick-Cunyngham moved out, and exposing himself to the full fire of the Afghans, raised his claymore aloft and called upon them to follow him. With a cheer, which echoed through the surrounding hills and valleys, they dashed upon the pass, which immediately became a possession of the Gordon Highlanders.

From a Photograph by *Knight, Newport, I.W.*

LANCE-CORPORAL GEORGE SELLAR

(*Late Sergeant*)

72ND THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S OWN (SEAFORTH) HIGHLANDERS

THE fighting around Kabul in December 1879, under Sir Frederick (Lord) Roberts, was both desperate and, while it lasted, almost incessant. Day and night the tribesmen harassed the invaders, not for the first time. The weather, too, was very trying to troops up from sunny India, especially the delicate and often thinly-clad Sepoy. On December 14, the 67th and 72nd attacked the Asmai heights, where they were stubbornly opposed by resolute men, who fought bravely but without an idea. In storming the hill the subject of this sketch was first in among them. He at once attacked a bold, ferocious Afghan, who after a short, sharp tussle he defeated, being himself severely wounded in the arm by a tulwar, or razor-edged knife.

From a Photograph

CAPTAIN ARTHUR GEORGE HAMMOND
(*Now Colonel, C.B., D.S.O.*) BENGAL STAFF CORPS

DURING the severe fighting around Kabul in December 1879, the troops were frequently hard pressed. The numbers to be met and defeated or kept in check were overwhelming. The hilltops were alive with men keeping up a long range fire. This became so harassing and annoying that it was at length resolved to capture the crags and drive them from their fastnesses once for all. On the 14th vigorous action was taken, with splendid results. The position occupied by Colonel Hammond's men was an exposed and dangerous one. A short retirement became necessary for strategic reasons, seeing which the foolishly exultant Afghans pressed on. Colonel Hammond took a rifle and, hanging in rear of his men, opened so deadly a fire upon the pursuers that the career of many was stopped for ever. Later on a Sepoy fell severely wounded. He rushed to his assistance, and helped to rescue him from the Afghans.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JOHN VOUSDEN
(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*) 5TH PUNJAUB CAVALRY

NOTHING seemed capable of breaking up the military or tribal combination among the armed hosts that surrounded Kabul in December 1879. This was of course to their credit. The goodfellowship was, however, far from being appreciated by the British and Hindustani soldiers in and around their city at the time. The fighting was almost incessant, yet no amount of punishment quieted them. Their attacks day by day became more daring and desperate. This was particularly so on the 14th. The Punjaub Cavalry was brought into action early in the day and, although fired upon from stonewall and nullah, stood their ground unflinchingly. One charge in particular was very severe. This was made under command of Captain Vousden, but with only a dozen men. With this handful he rode through a large force of footmen, always leading his men, and slew no fewer than five of the enemy himself.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

SERGEANT PATRICK MULLANE
(*Now Sergeant-Major*) ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY

THIS is one of the survivors of the many heroes of the little-known battle of Maiwand, a place some thirty miles westward of Kandahar, fought on July 27, 1880. A small force was sent thither to oppose the advance of Ayoub Khan, pretender to the Afghan throne. It was overpowered by numbers. The remnant, European and native, fled towards Kandahar. A few guns were saved, among them being Mullane's. His leading driver was struck down at the moment of retiring. He at once sprang from his horse, placed the wounded youth on the limber, to which he secured him, then mounted the horse of the team, and, with the wild Afghans upon him, steadily drove off. By his daring and pluck he not only saved the driver's life, but that of all under his command. During the retreat he entered several villages under heavy fire to procure water for the wounded. Mr. Mullane is now Warrant Officer at Chatham.

From a Photograph by *Farlie, Woolwich*

GUNNER JAMES COLLISS

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY

THIS brave and fearless gunner belonged to Sergeant-Major Mullane's party, during the return to Kandahar. Throughout the day and night he behaved splendidly. He was as full of humour as if on the barrack field at Woolwich, cheering the wounded, procuring them water when practicable, and binding their wounds. There was still something greater to be done. A defile was reached in the wretched road, and all became blocked. The Afghans were upon them. The gun with the wounded was in rear. The enemy closed and opened fire, point blank, on the maimed men. Colliss, in order to draw the fire off the wounded, dashed obliquely towards the Afghans, carbine in hand. They immediately directed their fire upon him and he replied. Not a bullet touched, though hundreds were fired at him. The gun moved on and the wounded were saved.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

PRIVATE THOMAS ASHFORD

2ND BN. THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGT.)

THE Afghans surrounding Kandahar in August 1880, were elated by their temporary success at Maiwand and elsewhere, and on that account fought the more fearlessly when opportunity arose. The garrison on August 16 made a dash against their assailants, whose attacks were becoming more annoying daily. The sortie was led by General Brook, who, after his men had cleared the walls, fell mortally wounded. Others, officers and men, fell, in all about 230 being killed and wounded. This was the crowning cup of bitterness to all—second Maiwand. During the retreat on the city, Private Ashford, together with Lieutenant Chase, Bombay Staff Corps, saw, almost in the grasp of the Afghans, a wounded man. They dashed forward and saved him, and both received the reward "for valour."

From a Photograph by *Hawke, Plymouth*

LIEUTENANT JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT CHARD AND—

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*)

THE well-known and cherished line, "When can their glory fade?" may fitly be applied to the whole of the defenders, and in particular to these two heroes—the heart and soul of the defence of Rorke's Drift—and who although of different branches of the Service, are recorded together in this and the following page, their valour and their distinguished conduct being equal. Much could be said, but little need be more than this: Had their boldness of action, their coolness and skill in leading and directing the equally brave few men under their command on that memorable date, January 22, 1879, and well into the following day, been other than that which has ever distinguished the British officer, all would have perished, as their comrades had at Isandhlana a few hours previously. The Zulu hordes would have crossed

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street*

—LIEUTENANT GONVILLE BROMHEAD
(*Late Major*)
RESPECTIVELY OF THE
ROYAL ENGINEERS, AND 2ND BN. 24TH SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

the River at the Drift and would assuredly have devastated the fairest part of Natal. This was all prevented by the care and foresight of both these officers in having strengthened their post, and valorously defended it when the shock came. In addition to the V.C., both were promoted Captains in their regiment, and Brevet-Majors in the Army, from January 23, 1879. Major Bromhead, died at Lucknow, on February 10, 1891. Had he lived he would now, in all probability, hold command of a battalion of his regiment. He was fourth son of the third baronet, and brother of Colonel Charles James Bromhead, of the same regiment as himself.

From a Photograph by *Cranfield & Co., Dublin*

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES HENRY REYNOLDS

(*Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel*) ARMY MEDICAL STAFF

THIS hero was one of the officers who defended Rorke's Drift on January 22, 1879, and whose valour helped to save Natal from bloodshed, shame, and pillage. He was Medical Officer in charge of the two companies of the 24th, and so, beyond the discharge of his professional duties, little could be expected of him. These duties, and they were numerous, he devotedly performed. He did far more; when spared away from the dying and the wounded, he carried ammunition round to the defenders, the whole night exposing himself in doing so both in carrying the boxes of ammunition to the men, and returning to the magazine to the direct and cross fire of the Zulus on the hills commanding the ford. His conduct is officially chronicled, "conspicuously brave."

From a Photograph by [GRAHOIR] *Debenham, Southsea*

ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY JAMES LANGLEY DALTON

(*late*) ARMY STAFF

WITH Chard and Bromhead—not omitting that of Reynolds—this officer's name and fame stand as one of the organisers of the defence of Rorke's Drift. His energy was unbounded in superintending the hasty ramparts of mealie bags around the frail buildings. When the attack was delivered on the hospital he was foremost in repelling it, where, rifle in hand, he did terrible execution in checking the first onslaught of the Zulus. Here it was that he saved the life of a man of the Army Hospital Corps, by shooting a Zulu who was in the act of spearing him. During the attack he was severely wounded, but still continued at his post, and throughout displayed the coolest example by his courage to all engaged with him. His name no longer appears in the Army List. He died at Portsmouth a few years ago.

From a Photograph by *Hobbiss, Brecon*

CORPORAL WILLIAM ALLEN AND—

(Late Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry)

THE heroes who gained the Victoria Cross for the defence of Rorke's Drift—of whom there were a dozen, less one, Corporal Scheiss being the only one not recorded in this volume—should, did space and arrangement permit, be grouped and recorded together, and, if it were possible, in letters of gold. The detachment—only two companies of both battalions of the 24th, the old "Green Howards"—was under command, as senior, of the young Engineer officer Lieutenant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Chard, and saved the Colony of Natal, or part of it at least, from devastation. The

From a Photograph by *Draycott, Birmingham*

—PRIVATE FREDERICK HITCH

2ND BN. 24TH THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

subjects of this brief description, were bravest among the brave that night, January 22, 1879. Together they held a position, raked by the Zulu fire from a hill. The post opened up a communication with the hospital, in which were many sick. Had they for a moment flinched, all the patients would have been massacred; as it was some were elsewhere. At last, when their task was over, and being severely wounded, they were attended by the surgeon (Reynolds). No sooner, however, had their scars been bound up, than they became, to use a naval phrase, "powder monkeys," and served out ammunition to their comrades the whole night. Sergeant Allen died in Wales quite recently. Mr. Hitch is one of the "right of the line," Corps of Commissionaires, London, and an official at the Imperial Institute, Kensington.

From a Photograph by *Randall, Broadstairs*

PRIVATE JOHN WILLIAMS

2ND BN. 24TH THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

THE incident here described happened at Rorke's Drift in January 1879. The hero of the tragedy, for such it was, together with two others, William Horrigan and Joseph Williams, of the First Battalion, were posted in a distant ward of the hospital in defence of the sick. Here the trio held out for upwards of an hour, fighting for their lives and in defence of the helpless men around them. At length their ammunition gave out. Being quite isolated, no succour could reach them; not even a round of ball. The Zulus, brave to a degree, advanced and burst in the door. Joseph Williams and two of the sick were dragged out and assegaied. While this was being done, John Williams broke a hole in the partition, through which he passed the two surviving patients into the next ward, where he himself followed to continue his protection of them. Here he found Henry Hook.

From a Photograph by *Prout, Camden Town*

PRIVATE HENRY HOOK

2ND BN. 24TH THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

THIS hero in the Defence of Rorke's Drift had, when the ward he defended was broken into by Williams, seven patients under his care and protection. The Zulus had now they thought a free hand. They pressed on after the sick men and their two solitary defenders, who were, however, equal to the danger they found themselves exposed to. The din and noise was dreadful. The rattle of musketry all round was almost drowned by the shouts of the savages. Nothing daunted, our heroes set to work to remove the sick. One worked with bayonet and rifle-butt to break down the partition, while the other kept the savages at bay. Three partitions were thus broken through, and all the patients passed through a small window into the inner defence. This hero now holds a responsible post at the British Museum, and is a member of Colonel W. J. Brown's Volunteer Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (17th).

From a Photograph

PRIVATES ROBERT AND—

THE young heroes of the "Green Howards," recorded together on this and following page, were among the defenders of Rorke's Drift, not only of the post, but of the lives of the many helpless sick within its frail walls. It was only on January 11 (then the middle of summer there) that Lord Chelmsford, as he now is, moved into Zululand; yet sickness had told its tale, and so it happens that so much is read about "patients" in the pages dealing with the gallant defence of this post on the Buffalo River. In a hospital ward facing the hill, the comrades Jones were posted, in defence of

From a Photograph by *J. Abbot*

—WILLIAM JONES

2ND BN. 24TH THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

fever-stricken patients, seven in all. The attack of the Zulus was fierce and resolute. The defenders never flinched. One worked in the removal of the sick, while the other fought, using, on the barrels becoming heated, both rifles alternately. Six of the seven occupants were safely removed, but Sergeant Maxfield, being delirious from fever, could not, unfortunately, be induced to follow. Robert Jones, on his return to carry him away, found him being stabbed in his bed by the Zulus who had broken in and overpowered his defender, who, however, escaped.

From a Photograph by *Chancellor, Derby*

PRIVATE SAMUEL WASSALL

80TH (SOUTH) STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

THE hero of this sketch and portrait was (together with the comrade, Private Westwood, whose life he saved) one of the few who escaped the Zulu onslaught on the Camp at Isandhlwana on January 22, 1879. Escaping the enemy's assegais and rifle fire he fled on horseback towards the Buffalo River. On reaching the bank, he saw a comrade soldier whirled along in the raging torrent and in danger of drowning. He sprang from his horse, which he left on the bank on the Zulu side, and dashed into the river, then at high flood, swam to Westwood, whom he brought ashore exhausted, mounted his horse, which he urged into the river, and taking the all but lifeless comrade by the hand dragged him across to the Natal side. The pursuing Zulus reached the bank as he was in midstream, and opened upon him a shower of bullets.

From a Photograph by *Nicholls, Lichfield*

COLOUR-SERGEANT ANTHONY BOOTH
80TH THE STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS

IT seldom falls to the lot of a young sergeant to save, by his coolness and valour, a company of men which he finds himself in the battlefield unexpectedly in command of. This was the position of Sergeant Booth on the banks of the Intombi River on the morning of March 12, 1879, and the results justified the "fortunes of war." The brave Zulus, who never shrank from engaging their enemies, attacked a convoy under Captain D. H. Moriarty and another officer. The captain and many others were slain. What immediately followed is beyond the scope of this brief sketch. Booth rallied a few men on the south bank and covered the retreat of fifty others for three miles, being hotly pressed by thousands of Zulus. Colonel C. Tucker, C.B., his commanding officer, attributed the escape of the whole party to his coolness and judgment, he having marched into Luneberg without losing a man.

From a Photograph by *the Stereoscopic Co*

LIEUTENANT HENRY LYSONS AND

(*Now Captain*)

(THEN AIDE-DE-CAMP TO SIR EVELYN WOOD)

DURING the attack on the Zulu strongholds amid the Inhlobane Mountains on March 28, 1879, many of the dusky foe took up position in deep natural caves on the hillside, whence they kept up a murderous fire on the advancing columns. To reply or attempt to do so with effect would have been simply a loss of time and ammunition. The troops were impeded and at the enemy's mercy. Lieutenant Lysons, backed up by Fowler, volunteered to attempt their dislodgment. Together they "stalked"

From a Photograph by *Oldham, Colchester*

—PRIVATE EDMUND FOWLER
(*Now Sergeant* THE ROYAL IRISH)
90TH PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEER L.I. (THE SCOTTISH RIFLES)

the enemy in their coverts. Moving obliquely to the line of fire from the caverns they opened so sharp and unerring a fire upon them from behind the rocks around, that in a short time those who escaped turned and fled up the hillside. This was, it may well be imagined, a duty full of risk, and could only be even thought of by men of the truest courage and devotion to duty. A third Cross would most certainly have been awarded for this daring exploit, had not Captain the Hon. Ronald G. E. Campbell, Coldstream Guards, who led the attack on the caves, been shot dead as he approached them. Captain Lysons is a son of Sir Daniel, the first officer or man that jumped ashore in the Crimea on September 14, 1854.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Street*

CAPTAIN AND BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (THE RIGHT HONBLE. SIR) REDVERS HENRY BULLER
(*Now General G.C.B., K.C.M.G.*)
60TH THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

DURING the retirement on the Inhlobana Mountains on March 28, 1879, the gallant officer whose acts of valour are attempted to be described in this sketch, rescued three men from certain death at the risk of his own. The Zulus were in hot and close pursuit. The first saved was Captain C. D'Arcy, Frontier Light Horse, whom he took behind him on his horse and galloped to the rear-guard. Hardly had this been effected than it came the turn of Lieutenant C. Everett of the same corps, whose horse had been killed, to owe his life to Colonel Buller. Once again: this time a trooper of Captain D'Arcy's regiment was in danger. His horse was exhausted and unable to move. His doom appeared sealed. The foe was within a hundred yards of him. In a moment he was taken out of danger, in the same manner as his officers, and by the same hand. Sir Redvers Buller is now Adjutant-General of the Army.

From a Photograph by *Lafayette, Dublin*

MAJOR WILLIAM KNOX LEET

(*Now Major-General, C.B.*)

1ST BN. 13TH PRINCE ALBERT'S SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

THE fighting on the Inhlobana or Zlombani Mountains, under Sir Evelyn Wood in March 1879, was harassing, continuous, and severe; so much so that a retirement had to take place on the 28th, a movement which, on the morrow, resulted in a great victory, under the same officer, at Kambula. During the retreat the Zulus continuously harassed our men, both on flank and rear, by fire and assegai. The 13th L.I. formed part of the small force. Towards evening Lieutenant A. M. Smith, Frontier L.H., whose horse was shot under him, was closely pressed by the pursuing footmen, and was on the point of being speared, when Major Leet galloped to his rescue, took him upon his own horse and rode with him under rifle fire and a shower of assegais to a place of safety. "Half a minute's delay and Lieutenant Smith would have been dead."

From a Photograph by *W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street*

LIEUTENANT EDWARD STEVENSON BROWNE

(*Now Lieutenant-Colonel*) 1ST BN. 24TH SOUTH WALES BORDERERS

COLONEL BROWNE at the present moment holds the unique position of being the only officer in the Service wearing the "highly prized" V.C. who commands a regiment, or battalion, the 2nd South Wales Borderers, which he became Lieutenant-Colonel of on April 8, 1893. (The last, it may be here remarked, who, as a V.C., was at the head of a battalion, being Colonel Hugh Shaw of the 1st Royal Irish to May 1887.) The place and act of bravery for which Colonel Browne was awarded the Cross, and of which he is the sixteenth wearer or winner of in his regiment, was on the Zulu mountains, March 29, 1879. On that date the Mounted Infantry were driven in. Many were dismounted and terribly wounded. Twice he went to the rescue of his men, one of whom he saved by taking him on his horse, with the enemy only a few yards from them.

From a Photograph by *Maull & Fox, Piccadilly*

CAPTAIN LORD WILLIAM LESLIE DE LA POER BERESFORD

(*Now Colonel, K.C.I.E.*) 9TH THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD is the thirteenth winner of the Bronze Cross in his regiment since the Indian Mutiny, when T. Hancock and J. Purcell, together with Roopur Khan, 4th Irregular Cavalry, saved the life of Sir Hope Grant at Delhi, June 19, 1857. No other single regiment in the Service has gained so many. But to return to our hero. Lord William distinguished himself on the eve of the battle of Ulundi, fought and won under Lord Chelmsford, July 4, 1879, by saving the life of Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 24th Regiment, whose horse had fallen with him. Lord William, though closely pressed, turned back and compelled the stunned sergeant to mount behind him. The Zulus were then close upon them, using both rifle and assegai. His position was rendered doubly dangerous, as twice he was almost dragged off his horse by the rescued man. He was ably assisted by Sergeant O'Toole, V.C.

From a Photograph by *Elliott & Fry, Baker Stree*

SERGEANT ROBERT GEORGE SCOTT

(*Late Lieutenant*) CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

MANY are the unrecorded acts of heroism in the Southern Hemisphere, among our vast possessions in the Dark Continent, during the wars known as the "Cape," from 1877 to the end of the Boer War of Independence in the Spring of 1881. Of the many recorded, few were more heroic than that of this young colonial. At the attack on what is well remembered as Moirosi's Mountain on April 8, 1879, he volunteered to throw time-fuse shells over a high stone barricade among the enemy, who were pouring on his men a heavy fire, to which it was impossible to reply with effect. Before engaging in this he retired all his men under cover to avoid their being injured by premature explosion, a precaution which certainly saved many lives. Placing himself under the wall he lighted and threw the grenades over. One exploded in his hands, blowing the right hand away and shattering his left leg.

From a Photograph by *Walery, Regent Street*

SURGEON-MAJOR EDMUND BARRON HARTLEY

(*Now Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel*) CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

DURING one of the numerous attacks by the colonial troops—all brave men and well trained soldiers—on Moirosi's Mountain in 1879, Surgeon-Major Hartley was the observed of all, both for his valour and attention to the wounded. On the occasion in question, June 5, then happily midwinter at the Cape—if such a season as compared to ours can be experienced in those latitudes—he exposed himself in the open in dressing and succouring his wounded comrades. A corporal being severely injured, he took him in his arms under cover and dressed his wounds. The battle still raging at very close quarters, he returned under fire and continued the whole day in his ministration to the many who lay bleeding and parched with thirst. He was at once recommended for the only reward open for such valour, and on October 4 following was *gazetted* to the Victoria Cross.

From a Photograph by *Church, Curragh Camp*

PRIVATE FRANCIS FITZPATRICK AND—

SEKUKUNIS TOWN is a name in the recollection of most readers as the stronghold of a native chief in the "Cape" which caused our brave fellows, officers and men, much trouble to reduce and capture in the winter of 1879, long after the Zulu war was ended, and out of which it arose. The young Irishmen here portrayed were on service with the attacking force. On November 28, Lieutenant J. C. Dewar, King's Dragoon Guards, fell severely wounded. He was, beyond these two men, practically alone, having under his command besides only six of the native contingent. These proceeded to carry him down a steep

From a Photograph by *Church, Curragh Camp*

—PRIVATE THOMAS FLAWN

94TH (NOW 2ND BN. THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS) REGT.

hill. Immediately a large body of the enemy, spear in hand, appeared in pursuit, whereupon the wounded officer was "dropped" and deserted by his contingent men. The three were then alone. Was there no hope for the wounded officer? Yes, there was. He was tenderly borne on the back of one, while the other fired into the pursuers, and so, alternately one bearing and the other defending, he was carried off safely. Francis Fitzpatrick is still serving in that distinguished corps, the 32nd, in India, successors of the defenders of the Lucknow Residency under John Eardly Wilmot Inglis, afterwards Sir John, K.C.B., close on forty years ago.

From a Photograph

SURGEON JOHN FREDERICK McCREA
(*Late*) 1ST REGIMENT CAPE MOUNTED YEOMANRY

SIMULTANEOUS with our war with the Burghers of the Transvaal in the early days of 1881, another was being carried on in Basutoland with varying results. There was much fighting and no little suffering. The gallant officer whose portrait is here given was, let it be said, a credit to his name and to his country. On January 14, at Tweefontein, quite a Boerish name, a great fight took place between the warriors of the Basuto chief or king and the colonial troops, under Colonel Carrington, 24th Regiment. The ground was littered with wounded officers and men, colonist and native. To attend upon all these was no easy work for even half a dozen surgeons. There was only one, Dr. McCrea himself, and he was severely wounded. His own he neglected and attended those of the many around him. He not only dressed them, but bore many away out of danger.

LANCE-CORPORAL JAMES MURRAY AND—

THE young heroes whose portraits head these pages, side by side, were the first winners of the Cross—of six gained in Boerland. It is almost superfluous to state that both hail from that land, some part of it, which is "the home of the Connaught Ranger," to the Second Battalion of which both belonged. At the time, however, Danaher was serving as a trooper in "Nourse's Horse," a Cape corps, and Murray in the Mounted Infantry of his battalion. The events recorded happened at Elandsfontein, near Pretoria, during a British sortie from that place on January 16, 1881 . . . A thousand yards away, or more, writhing on the open plain, were two men of the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers—Byrne and Davis—who had been shot down by the Boer marksmen on the adjacent hills. . . . . Murray galloped out to their aid, followed at once by Danaher. The corporal's horse was immediately shot under him. Still he proceeded—now

From a Photograph by *Ellis, Malta*

—PRIVATE JOHN DANAHER

94TH REGIMENT—2ND BN. THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS

afoot. "We both," writes Murray, "reached them together, and, on I stooping to raise Byrne's head, I was shot through the body, the ball entering my right side and passing out near the spine. Seeing how useless it was for Danaher to remain, I ordered him to secure my carbine and escape. Byrne breathed his last by my side soon after. Davis and I were taken prisoners and, together with Byrne's body, carried in a bullock hide to the Boer camp on the mountain top, where we were well treated. They kept us there twenty-six hours. By the courtesy of the Boer commandant we were then permitted to return to Pretoria, under a flag of truce, bringing with us the body of our poor comrade. Davis died five days afterwards."—*Extract from a letter dated Dublin, March* 25, 1891.

From a Photograph by *W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street*

LIEUTENANT ALAN RICHARD HILL
(*Now Captain*)
58TH THE RUTLAND (NOW 2ND BN. NORTHAMPTON) REGT.

THIS gallant officer was thrice a hero at Laing's Nek, on January 28, 1881, the scene of a sad disaster, but no disgrace to either side. Both fought nobly. Position alone gave victory to the attacked, who in turn became the assailants. Seven of our best officers fell on the hill-side as they led the charge headed by Colonel Deane. The 58th suffered heavily. After the repulse—they were not beaten—Hill took up a wounded comrade (Lieutenant Baillie) and with him was hurrying under cover. A too well-aimed bullet struck the wounded officer and killed him in the arms of his rescuer. Nothing daunted, Hill again proceeded among the dying and the wounded, and, succeeded in bringing two under cover.

From a Photograph by *Briggs, St. John's Wood*

PRIVATE JAMES OSBORNE

58TH THE RUTLAND (NOW 2ND BN. NORTHAMPTON) REGT.

TOWARDS the end of the Boer War of Independence, December 20, 1880, to February 1881, the youth here portrayed performed one of the many dashing exploits of that, otherwise humiliating, campaign. It was just a week before the crowning victory—on the other side—of Majuba Hill, at a place called Wesselstroom, almost in the heart of the Transvaal. Our men were, it is well-known, picked off by the Boer marksmen whenever the opportunity arose. On the date (February 22) of the skirmish at this place many fell, some to rise no more. Among the wounded was a youngster of his own Regiment named Mayes. In the distance he was plainly visible trying to move. Osborne, being mounted, dashed to his rescue, in face of a large party of our first "white enemies" since Sebastopol, took him up and triumphantly handed him over to his comrades, who were spectators of the rescue.

From a Photograph by *the Stereoscopic Co.*

CORPORAL JOSEPH JOHN FARMER

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS

THERE were, without doubt, many brave men at Majuba Hill on the fatal morning of February 27, 1881. There was one, however, under the brave Colley, who, as his acts proved, was the symbol of the innate bravery and devotion of all—he whose portrait heads this page—one of a body devoted to the care of the sick and wounded. The latter on this occasion were, alas! numerous, and were brought together in a hollow on the hillside. The Boer marksmen fired without distinction in the heat of action. Farmer waved a white handkerchief as a symbol of the Red Cross over the wounded. Instantly hand and "flag" were shot away. Stooping, he picked up the cloth saying, "Never mind, I have another,"—meaning another hand—in which he held the sign of peace aloft, when again both were shot down!

From a Photograph by *Symonds & Co., Portsmouth*

CHIEF GUNNER ISRAEL HARDING

ROYAL NAVY

THIS was the first Victoria Cross gained on board ship, strange though it may appear, since Admiral Lucas was the hero in the gulf of Bothnia, eight-and-twenty years previously. Of the other forty Crosses gained by the Royal Navy all were for service ashore or close in. What makes the coincidence and anomaly the more striking, is that both acts of valour on ship-board were almost identical in execution and possible effect. At the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria by Lord Alcester on July 11, 1882, one of the few well-aimed shells fired from Arabi's batteries entered through the side of the *Alexandra*. Mr. Harding at once seized it and plunged it into a vessel of water and extinguished the fuse, thus preventing great destruction and loss of life. He was at once promoted chief gunner and recommended for the V.C.

From a Photograph by *Hawke, Plymouth*

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM MORDAUNT MARSH EDWARDS

(*Now Captain*) 74TH THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY

THE attack and capture of Tel-el-Kebir at dawn on September 13, 1882, under Sir Garnet Wolseley was so sharp, decisive, and complete, that many individual acts of valour passed unnoticed. The resistance on the sand-mounds, which formed the ramparts within which lay the 35,000 or so of Arabi Pasha's (Egyptian) Army, though stubborn here and there, was so valourously overcome that hardly a stand worth the name was made. Hence it is that only one Victoria Cross was gazetted for that decisive victory. The Highland Brigade, under Sir Archibald Alison, bore itself as Highlanders ever have. In front of the 74th was a well-manned battery, the officer and men of which stood their ground. Into this Lieutenant Edwards dashed, alone, and engaged the Egyptian, slew him on the spot, and scattered his men. The other battalions were the 42nd, 72nd, 75th, and 79th.

From a Photograph by *Hawke, Plymouth*

CAPTAIN ARTHUR KNYVET WILSON, C.B.

ROYAL NAVY

THIS hero, a collateral descendant of Sir Archdale of Delhi, and heir to the title, is the forty-second winner of the Bronze Cross by officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines. At El-Teb, February 29, 1884, that sanguinary battle with a brave foe, and splendid victory, under command of one of the heroes of the Redan, Sir Gerald Graham, the guns of the Naval Brigade were hard pressed when the square was attacked and entered. Many of the gunners were in extreme danger. Captain Wilson, although severely wounded and his sword broken, engaged the enemy in defence of his men, his only weapon being his fist. His action saved many lives. The three senior officers at this battle wore the Victoria Cross: Sir G. Graham, Sir R. Buller, and Sir W. Hewett, R.N.

From a Photograph by *W. Gill, Colchester*

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT WILLIAM THOMAS MARSHALL

(*Now Captain and Quartermaster*) 19TH THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN HUSSARS

AT El-Teb, on the western shores of the Red Sea, the Victoria Cross was gained by another hero besides Captain Wilson. Both were awarded for the saving of life: in the one case the officer preventing his men being speared; in the other the soldier risking his life to save that of his officer. This it was that gained for the hero of this sketch and portrait the highest reward which can be bestowed by the Sovereign on officer or soldier, and from whose hands he received it. Colonel Barrow, his commanding officer, lay stunned and severely wounded on the sands of El-Teb, and was at the mercy of the enemy, but only for a moment. Putting spurs to his jaded horse, Marshall dashed to his rescue, and lifting him off the ground bore him out of danger. But for this intrepid act the colonel must, beyond doubt, have lost his life.

From a Photograph by *Cox & Durrant, Torqua*

LIEUTENANT PERCIVAL SCROPE MARLING

(*Now Captain* 18TH HUSSARS) 60TH THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLES

AT the battle of Tamaai, on the Red Sea coast of the Soudan, which was fought and won under Sir Gerald Graham on March 13, 1884, the Mahidists—if as such the warriors engaged can be rightly described—made their last stand—for that year. This battle was, if anything, more obstinate on the part of the Soudanese than even El-Teb, fought twelve days previously many miles further south; and again, as savage warfare goes, our loss was heavy in killed and wounded. During the engagement, Lieutenant Marling, son and heir of Sir William Henry Marling, Bart., of Chepstow, seeing a young soldier (Private Morley, 35th the Royal Sussex Regiment) lying severely wounded, galloped to his assistance in face of hundreds of the enemy, who directed their fire upon him, and succeeded most gallantly in saving his life.

TAMAAI, SOUDAN

From a Photograph by **Davison, Malta**

PRIVATE THOMAS EDWARDS

42ND ROYAL HIGHLAND (THE BLACK WATCH)

LIKE El-Teb, Tamaai had its second hero, on March 13, 1884, in the person of this private of the old 42nd, the tenth of that regiment who has gained it since the days of the Mutiny, and the second of the same name who had been gazetted since Tel-el-Kebir, exactly eighteen months previously. At Tamaai this young hero was attached in a special capacity to the Artillery. The guns here, as at El-Teb, became the special point of attack by the enemy. Early in the battle Edwards was wounded, and under ordinary circumstances should have gone out of action. Nothing, however, could induce him to do so. He stood to his gun the whole day, and only when all was over and the victory gained, did he place himself in the hands of the surgeon.

From a Photograph by *Hawke, Plymouth*

SURGEON-CAPTAIN FERDINAND SIMEON LE QUESNE

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF

THE hero herein described is the wearer of the second Cross gained in Burma since the annexation of that State in 1886. The locality is a small hill village named Tartun, near which it was deservedly earned on Saturday May 4, 1889. Here a young officer (William Graham Michel of the 2nd Norfolk, or 9th Regiment) was mortally wounded. Surgeon-Captain Le Quesne for fully fifteen minutes remained with him endeavouring to save his life, in front of a line of loopholes, whence proceeded a hail of lead. While dressing the wounds of another officer soon afterwards Dr. Le Quesne was himself severely wounded. He is the 18th winner of the V.C. by officers and men of the medical profession since the Charge of the Light Brigade, the immortal Six Hundred, forty years ago, and a younger brother of Major A. S. Le Quesne, Royal Marine Artillery.

From a Photograph by *Fall, Baker Street*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES JAMES WILLIAM GRANT

(*Now Brevet-Major*) INDIAN (MADRAS) STAFF CORPS

(*Formerly 12th The Suffolk Regiment*)

THE earning—if the word is at all apt—of this decoration by Major Grant will live for ever, or ought to, in history. The outbreak or mutiny at Manipur, a small native State away at the foot of the Eastern Himalayas, led to it. Major Grant, then a lieutenant of nine years' standing, learning of the fate of those massacred there on the night of March 24–25, 1891, and of the danger the survivors, if any, were in, took with him 80 native soldiers and marched day and night through Northern Burma, reached Thobal, near Manipur, where he defeated the Manipur Army, till hardly any remained. For this he was awarded the Cross, and promoted captain and major on May 26, two months after his gallant exploit. Major Grant is son of Lieutenant-General D. G. S. St. J. Grant, late Madras Staff Corps—a family of soldiers.

From a Photograph by *A. Bassano, Old Bond Street*

CAPTAIN FENTON JOHN AYLMER

(*Now Major*) ROYAL ENGINEERS

THE award of the Cross to this officer is remarkable as being one of the comparatively few gained in territory not now held as a possession by us, for as such the tribal State of Hunza-Nagar can hardly be described, lying, as it does far northwards of Cashmere beyond the Indus on the southern slopes of the Hindu-Koosh range of mountains. In this State is a fort called Nilt, which, for some scientific frontier purposes, was attacked by a detached force, a very small one, on December 2, 1891. Major Aylmer was the Engineer officer, and on the day of the attack he blew open the inner gate with gun-cotton which he operated himself. On entering he engaged the enemy and hand-to-hand killed many of them. Three times he was severely wounded. He is son of the late Captain F. J. Aylmer, 97th regiment—a Crimean hero.

From a Photograph by *Bourne & Shepherd, India*

LIEUTENANT JOHN MANNERS SMITH.

(*Now Captain, C.I.E.*) INDIAN (BENGAL) STAFF CORPS

(*Formerly 9th The Norfolk Regiment*)

AT the same place (Hunza-Nagar) and close to Nilt the enemy held a strong position on top of almost inaccessible rocks from the point of attack. On Sunday, December 20, an attempt was made to scale the nearly perpendicular cliffs and rocks. Lieutenant Smith, formerly of the Norfolk Regiment, was placed in command. He led his men up the face of the rocks—being for hours at a time in one position—to avoid the avalanche of stones hurled down upon them. Eventually the summit was gained, Smith being the first up and in among the hillmen, whom he, almost alone, drove from the position. On the mission of Sir Mortimer Durand to Kabul in October 1893, this officer formed one of his staff, and on his return, was appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.).

CROSSES GAINED BY THE ROYALNAVY, REGIMENTS, CORPS, AND CIVILIANS.

Regiment or Corps.		Regiment or Corps.		Regiment or Corps.	
Royal Navy*	39	*Brought fwd.*	173	*Brought fwd.*	282
,, Mar. Art.	2	23rd Foot	6	80th Foot	2
,, ,, L. I.	1	24th ,,	16	84th ,,	6
1st Dragoon Gds.	1	30th ,,	1	86th ,,	4
2nd ,, ,,	3	32nd ,,	4	88th ,,	1
2nd Dragoons	2	33rd ,,	2	90th ,,	10
4th Hussars	1	34th ,,	3	92nd ,,	2
6th Dragoons	1	40th ,,	1	93rd ,,	7
7th Hussars	2	41st ,,	2	94th ,,	4
8th ,,	5	42nd ,,	10	95th ,,	1
9th Lancers	13	43rd ,,	2	97th ,,	2
11th Hussars	1	44th ,,	3	101st ,,	5
13th ,,	1	47th ,,	1	102nd ,,	4
14th ,,	1	49th ,,	3	104th ,,	1
17th Lancers*	4	52nd ,,	2	107th ,,	1
19th Hussars	1	53rd ,,	5	109th ,,	1
Royal Artillery, inclg. Ordnce.	36	55th ,,	2	Rifle Brigade	12
		57th ,,	4	1st Bn. W. India	1
Royal Engineers	23	58th ,,	2	4th ,, ,,	1
Grenadier Guards	4	59th ,,	1	Military Train	2
Coldstream ,,	3	60th ,,	11	Commt. Corps	1
Scots (Fusilier) ,,	5	61st ,,	1	Medical Staff	4
1st Foot	1	64th ,,	1	Bengal Army & Staff Corps	33
3rd ,,	2	65th ,,	2	Madras Army & Staff Corps	2
4th ,,	1	67th ,,	4	Bombay Army & Staff Corps	9
5th ,,	3	68th ,,	3	Indian Med. Staff	1
7th ,,	6	71st ,,	1	Bengal Chaplains	1
10th ,,	3	72nd ,,	2	,, C. Service	3
13th ,,	3	74th ,,	1	Cape of G.H. Corps	7
17th ,,	1	75th ,,	3	New Zeald. Militia	1
18th ,,	2	77th ,,	2	Clasps, R. N.	1
19th ,,	2	78th ,,	8	17th Lancers	1
Carrd. fwd.	173	*Carrd. fwd.*	282	Total	411

* And a Clasp.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CROSS

Royal Navy (and a Clasp)	39
,, Marine Artillery	2
,, ,, Light Infantry	1
Cavalry, 13 Rgts. (and a Clasp)	36
Royal Artillery and Ordnance	36
,, Engineers	23
Foot Guards, Brigade of	12
Infantry of the Line (57 Rgts.)	196
West India Regts. (Negroes)	2
Departmental Corps	7
Bengal Army and Staff Corps	33
Madras	2
Bombay	9
Indian Medical Dept.	1
Bengal Chaplains	1
,, Civil Service	3
Colonial Corps	8
TOTAL	411

Abstract—	
Naval	42
Cav., Artily., Gds., Inf., &c.	312
Indian, Military & Medical	45
Bengal Chaplains	1
,, Civil Service	3
Colonial Corps	8
Clasps, 2	
TOTAL	411
Gained in—	
Europe	110
Asia	233
Africa	52
America	1
Australasia	15
Clasps (Europe) 2	
TOTAL	411

WARS, &c., AND CROSSES GAINED FOR EACH

1854-6	The Crimea: Baltic 5; Sebastpl. *96; Azoff Sea 9; Kars 1	111
1856-7	Persia	3
1857-9	India, *the great mutiny*	182
1860-2	China	8
1860-6	New Zealand	15
1863	India (N.W. Frontier)	2
1864	Japan (Naval)	3
1864-5	Bhootan (N.E. India)	2
1866	Canada (*see* O'Hea, p. 18)	1
1866	Africa (*see* Hodge, p. 18)	1
1867	Andaman Is. (Burma)	5
1867-8	Abyssinia (Magdala)	2
1872	India (Looshai)	1
1873-4	Ashantee	4
1875-6	Perak (Sunghi Ujong)	1
1877	Quetta (occupation of)	1
	Carried foward	342

	Brought forward	342
1877-8	Kaffir (South Africa)	1
1878-80	Afghanistan	16
1879-81	Zulu 23; South Africa 6	29
1879-80	India (Naga Hill Tribes)	1
1880-1	Transvaal (S. Africa)	6
1882	Egypt (Tel-el-Kebir, &c.)	3
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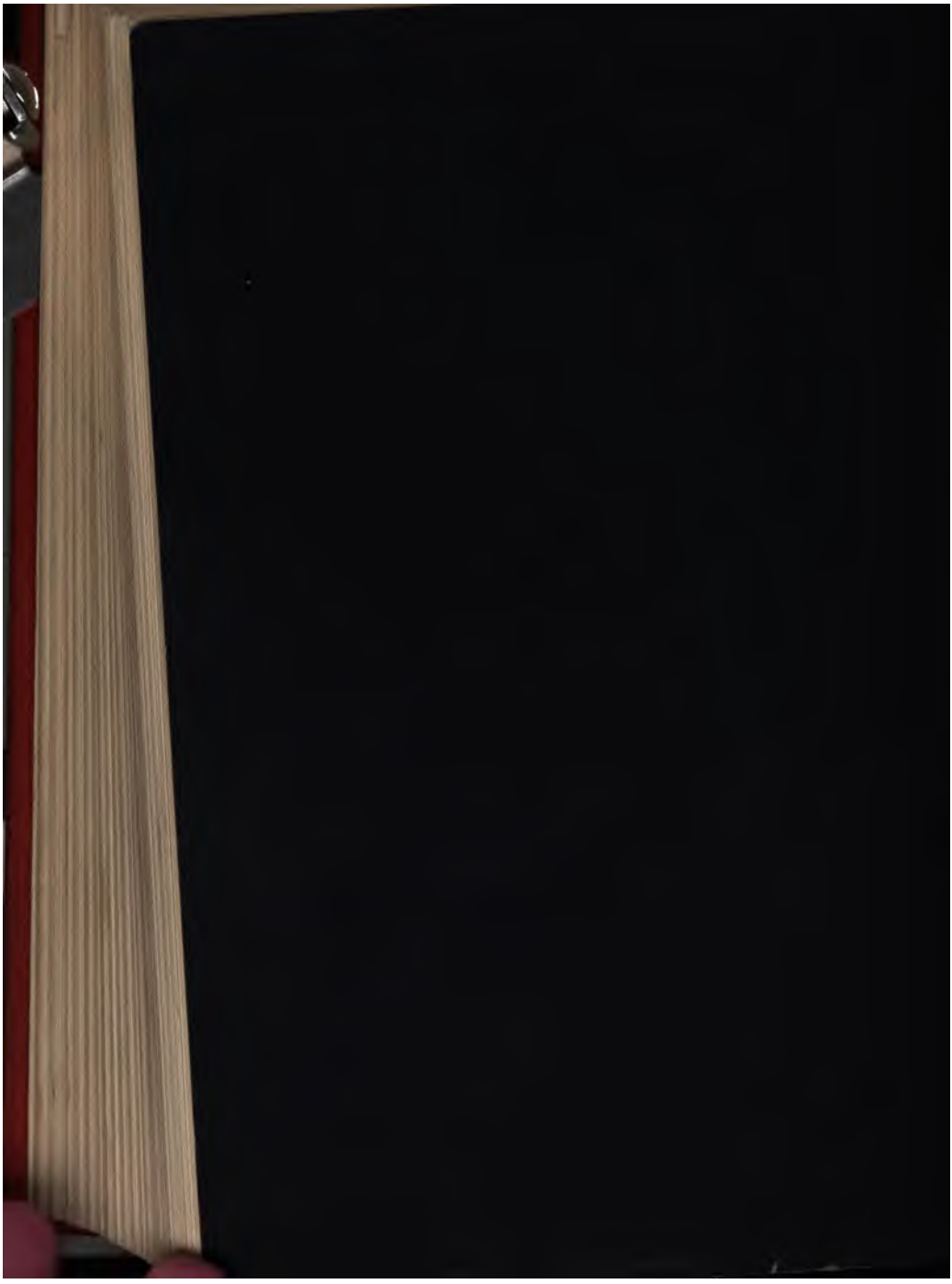

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